

'Exempt students from security of tenure'

by Peter David

The Government was urged this week to exempt students from the security of tenure provisions of the 1974 Rent Act in order to increase the amount of furnished accommodation available for rent.

Mr Norman St John-Stevens, MP, the Opposition spokesman on education, made the plea at a conference on student housing organized by the North East London Polytechnic. He said: "The renting of private accommodation—usually flats—is becoming increasingly popular with students, and increasingly hard to find. The 1974 Rent Act, as we all know, has had a disastrous effect on the supply of lettings for the single and the mobile and for students."

He called on the Government to revise the Act so that students could be exempted under a scheme where student lettings were registered by polytechnics and universities.

The Government had already proposed such a scheme but dropped it when it received only a "lukewarm" response, he said. "I strongly urged them to reconsider. Private rented furnished accommodation is largely suited to student needs. The private sector must not be allowed to move out of their reach. A registration scheme should be introduced at the earliest opportunity."

Mr St John-Stevens also called on local authorities and the National Union of Students to cooperate in the formation of proper student housing policies. He criticized local authorities which were unwilling to assume responsibility for student housing and left the problems to the local university or polytechnic. This attitude must change. Local authorities should be prepared to treat student accommodation in a rational way by identifying the need, establishing how far it is being met and reviewing its policies to find out how students could be housed without jeopardizing the well-being of other groups", he said.

Local authorities could not afford to construct purpose-built accommodation for students, he said, but

could take the initiative by leasing old or undesirable council property to students. Students could also be allowed to use council's short-life housing, but the number of units available was limited.

The National Union of Students, too, could play a bigger part by setting up Scandinavian-style housing associations, where buildings are handed over to students who manage them and supervise the repayment of loans themselves.

Quoting from a report showing that in autumn 1976 less than half of full-time university students in Great Britain were in halls of residence and that the situation in polytechnics was far worse, Mr St John-Stevens said the Robbins recruitment target that two-thirds of all future intake should be accommodated in halls of residence was becoming increasingly impracticable.

He urged the Government to consider the capital allocations of the University Grants Committee mean that no extra money will be available in the foreseeable future for grant-aided residential halls of accommodation. Whatever financial resources

are available should be directed towards polytechnics.

He rejected the idea of solving the accommodation crisis by forcing more students to live at home.



Mr Norman St John-Stevens

Surprise over increased demand for graduates

by Simon Midgley

The high demand for graduates this year has surprised careers advisers in Britain's universities and colleges, according to a new report of the University Grants Committee.

The flow of job vacancies in the summer's graduates was the strongest for three years, and there are signs that the demand from the private industry may be even stronger.

Despite gloomy government forecasts the overall demand for graduates had not fallen in the level predicted in January but in certain areas appeared to be moving towards expected requirements.

"At the time most people were taking their degrees the employers were wishing to reduce the number of openings they were creating," said the report.

Although competition for jobs among those reading arts and science has been tougher than in the past, the report said, the supply of electrical, mechanical and chemical engineering graduates has again exceeded the demand.

Generally, the report said, the prospects for a young man trying to break into the market today are "unusually daunting".

A particularly significant feature in demand for those specially equipped to provide services to management, industry and commerce—management, programming, and development—was the demand for graduates in these areas.

There are also signs that the demand for graduates in the social sciences is showing a marked increase. This is particularly true in the area of education, where the demand for graduates is expected to rise sharply.

The report also notes that the demand for graduates in the health services sector is expected to rise sharply in the coming years.

Grants system threatens universities v-c warns

by Jane Feinmann

The whole university system could collapse next year unless the Government changes its policy on grants, according to the vice-chancellor of Lancaster University.

Mr Charles Carter, in his three-month annual report to the university, said Lancaster was already planning for a substantial deficit in 1977-78 which could well exceed £200,000. It could not expect to be able to repeat a deficit of this size the following year, when the size of the UGC grant was expected to fall.

"With unchanged Government policies, we would therefore face some very difficult decisions in the spring and summer of 1978. However, my impression is that other universities will reach a point of crisis earlier and that some change of Government policy will be essential if the whole system is not to collapse," he said.

The university sector could claim an adequate economic justification for its student output, he went on. While universities still work of general cultural value which was remote from the creation of wealth, its contribution to that creation was often underestimated.

"People forget that, in addition to the professional and specialist, an economy has a considerable demand for educated men and women whose work is only loosely related to the subject of their education. The malicious sometimes suggest that we add nothing useful to the qualifications of such people, but educate them in the habit of

Challenge of engineering emphasized

by Simon Midgley

Future engineers face the most intense and intellectually demanding challenge ever. And far-reaching changes in the nature of their education will be necessary to prepare them to meet the future, said Sir Isaac Millick, the new secretary of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Delivering the first Imperial College Jubilee Lecture, "Engineering: A Challenge for the Future", this week, he said: "There can be no doubt that there will be a challenge, more intense, more intellectually demanding and calling for more resourcefulness than any of the challenges of the past."

"The task will be not so much the application of established scientific skills and procedures, but rather the process of harnessing and adapting the qualities of nature to solve social needs of growing complexity."

He said the present habit of "teaching engineering in a traditional manner" was "harmful". The essential for tomorrow's engineer included a thorough understanding of the laws of nature; a good education in the methodology of engineering; and an awareness of the "non-technical" consistency on engineering such as economic, political, labour relations, and social attitudes.

Early training should be given in the "art" of engineering through direct encounter with "real life" projects involving not only machines, materials and instruments, but also human beings and finance.

When the direction of a young engineer's career became clear there should be a special phase of education to equip him for his particular field, said Sir Isaac. For example, in offshore engineering, health services or transportation. Later on there should be special courses to update and widen his range of competence to meet new tasks.

Keswick governors discuss academic aspects of merger

The future of Keswick Hall College of Education at Norwich, one of the oldest of the Church of England colleges, is to be discussed next week. Its governors are meeting next Tuesday to discuss the academic implications of incorporation in the University of East Anglia.

Last Wednesday the senate of the university considered the academic implications of the proposal.

In January, as part of her proposals for the reorganisation of higher education, Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said that discussion on details of the merger should proceed on the basis of a reduced teacher training provision of 400 places.

A spokesman for the UEA said this week: "If the senate and the governors are satisfied about the academic implications then talks will go ahead on the financial and other implications of the merger."

Ms Williams, Education, the college's principal, said that negotiations were proceeding "perfectly smoothly" but added that it would be some considerable time before any final agreement was reached.

Keswick Hall, founded in 1839, has 622 full-time BEd, postgraduate certificate of education, advanced diploma and certificate students.

A spokesman for the DES said a circular giving guidance on fees would be issued next month.

Better deal on sandwich student fees urged

Students on sandwich courses should be exempted from paying fees during periods of industrial training, Dr Clifford Butler, vice-chancellor of Loughborough University, said last week.

In a letter to Mrs Williams, the Secretary of State for Education, Butler claimed that this was a ruling by the University Grants Committee that students should be charged during their industrial placements had caused "considerable hardship" for self-financed students who received no local authority awards.

The letter goes on: "In these times of cost limits we cannot afford to forgo, this fee for all sandwich students and we do not feel able to give blanket exemption to self-financing students. We intend, however, to offer assistance on a general scale to self-financing students already here who may unexpectedly find themselves facing severe hardship."

Dr Butler called on Mrs Williams to give special encouragement to sandwich courses by waiving fees and meeting the full cost of the courses through UGC funds.

A UGC spokesman said the issue of sandwich students was likely to be part of a review into university grants and fee income being undertaken in cooperation with the Treasury and the Department of Education and Science.

Wolfenden takes up cudgels for voluntary organizations

by Maggie Richards

The Wolfenden committee has urged educational institutions training doctors, social workers and local and central government officials to emphasize the role of voluntary organizations.

The committee's report on the future of voluntary organizations, published this week, says the committee gained the impression that the voluntary sector recovers at least "enough" from most courses for professional and administrative staff. It says how university courses in social administration and social work have separate specialists to deal with the voluntary area.

The report does recognize that the dearth of teaching on the voluntary sector can be attributed in part to the lack of published research and the absence of regular statistical reports.

It calls for a centre to specialise in the study of voluntary organizations, though admitting it may be difficult to find the necessary funds at present. It says the weakness of teaching in the voluntary sector may also be due to general scepticism about its potential.

The sector was considered significant enough, it would be found there was already sufficient material on which to base introductory courses. We urge training institutions to take more account, in future course planning, of the need to prepare their students for collaboration with voluntary organizations, and to give the subject a

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The other new member is Dr George Henderson, the national secretary of the building construction group and building crafts development group of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

NUS rejects 'Robin Hood' idea for overseas students' fees

Proposals to waive the fees of more than 75 per cent of the overseas students in Britain from 1979 have received a mixed welcome from the National Union of Students.

Under the scheme, now being debated by a number of government departments, the Department of Education and Science would supplement by £120 million the fees award scheme operated by the Ministry of Overseas Development.

The extended scholarship scheme would be controlled through three funds: a Third World programme designed to reverse the decline in the number of students from poorer countries; a scheme administered by leading academics offering scholarships to "academically able" refugees and dissidents from abroad; and an exchange programme with advanced countries.

In a policy document for discussion at their annual conference next month, the NUS welcomes the proposals. But it rejects the "Robin Hood" notion of paying for the new scheme by charging the rest of the students from the rest of Europe and the oil-rich nations the full economic rate of more than £2,000 a year.

The paper goes on: "We reject the entrepreneurial assumption inherent in such a conception, whereby British education would be packaged and sold commercially to the wealthier and the oil-rich. It would be divisive for the student body, setting apart the £4,000 a

Zionism issue soft-pedalled

Unless there is strong support for an emergency resolution, the National Union of Students will not declare the Middle East directly at its annual conference in Blackpool next week.

At a pre-conference meeting over the weekend delegates decided against giving priority to controversial matters on Zionism and Palestine. But the issues are likely to be raised as part of a major constitutional debate in which the NUS executive will seek powers to suspend member unions which restrict the activities of Zionists or Jewish societies.

The number of such unions is small. Mr Moshe Foreman, spokesman for the Union of Jewish Students, said that three out of six universities and polytechnics which had refused money and facilities to pro-Israel societies had reversed their decisions. The remaining unions were the Polytechnic of North London, the North East London Polytechnic and the School of Oriental and African Studies.

"Most have come out strongly against the demands for Zionism," Mr Foreman said. In a rousing speech the UJS estimated that 24 unions had passed moderate or pro-Israel resolutions, and 10 anti-Zionist motions.

A large number have passed resolutions condemning the banning of Jewish societies. Cambridge Students' Union has mandated its delegates to the NUS conference in support of the executive in its bid to suspend those which do.

At City University, the union has voted to uphold the right of the Jewish Society to support Israel.



Visitors examine one of the exhibits at the London College of Furniture this week. The exhibition includes examples of the college's work in furniture, furnishings, musical instruments, toys and equipment for the disabled.

More help for disabled urged

Integration of the disabled into the community can only take place if the education service plays a major role. This was the unanimous view of the Open University Students' Association last week.

It was more important, said a speaker in the final discussion session, to break down prejudices than merely to break down physical barriers and other aids being provided at public buildings.

The conference, called OUSA and the Disabled Student-Social Responsibility, took place at the OUSU Wotton Hall campus in Milton Keynes.

Diana Slavin, OUSA's senior administrative assistant, said there was a need for a sound education service at all levels of the system, from breaking down prejudices in the higher education sector.

For example, disabled people were being turned away by colleges of education because their fitness to travel was questioned.

A recent survey had shown that many universities had no criteria for accepting disabled students, though the same survey has revealed that polytechnics had a better record for admitting the handicapped.

A social worker, Mr David Adams, doubted whether the disabled grasped the opportunities increasingly available to them.

Advice on integrating disabled students into college life came from Miss Jimo D'Cross, student services officer with the London College of Furniture. She deplored the practice of separate classes for the handicapped.

Sir David awarded Buchanan medal

Sir David Evans has been awarded the Buchanan Medal by the Royal Society for his leading role in the standardization and safety control of vaccines.

Sir David is now at the Sir William Dunn School of Pathology to the University of Oxford and was formerly Director of the National Institute of Biological Standards and Control and emeritus professor of bacteriology and immunology at the University of London.

The medal will be presented by the president of the Royal Society at the anniversary meeting of the society next Wednesday.

Hotel levy cut

The Hotel and Catering Industry Training Board has granted exemption from the training levy to another 240 employers. This brings exemptions to 600 and amounts to a £3,449,049 reduction in income.

Understanding better between poly governors and directors

The chairman of the Committee of Directors of Polytechnics said this week there had been no misunderstanding between the majority of polytechnic governors and directors.

Speaking after a private informal forum of representatives of both groups to discuss issues of mutual concern, Dr Arthur Sudders said that the occasion had served to emphasize common ground. It was staged in an attempt to increase mutual understanding between the CDP and polytechnic governors.

The meeting followed an abortive move to strengthen the collective voice of polytechnics by setting up a national association of governors. Many governing bodies are concerned that increasing intervention by local authorities in polytechnic affairs will weaken autonomy.

The attempt to create a third force to counter this growing power collapsed after the Council of Local Education Associations and the CDP both made it clear that they would not welcome any new body. Representatives from only 13 of the 30 polytechnics attended a seminar to discuss a draft constitution. Criticism was, however, expressed at the

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Other grants included £41,232 from the Agricultural Research Council for continuing research on insect physiology under Professor A. D. Lees, Dr J. D. Moorhouse and Professor J. S. Kennedy of the department of zoology, and applied entomology, and £21,294 from the Wellcome Trust for new research on the ecology and taxonomy of sandflies.

DES delegates some spending powers

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It will also give greater responsibility to local education authorities whose approval is necessary—in view of the control of capital expenditure by local authorities set out in the recent Lyfield report on local government finance. (Circular 13/77 Approval of Equipment Purchases at Establishments of Further Education).

Sir Walter's Scots lament for recurrent education

Too much money is spent on initial education, which is no longer an adequate preparation for a whole career, Sir Walter Perry, vice-chancellor of the Open University, said this week.

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Sir Walter said there was agreement among almost everyone interested that there was a need for recurrent education. The problem was that almost nothing had been done.

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Sir Walter argued that we had not yet begun to study the real problems in the education and training fields, although devoting very large resources to expanding initial education after compulsory schooling. He argued as a preparation for a whole career, it followed that what should be sought was an expansion of post-initial education

Curriculum unit starts its first investigation

An inquiry into the basis of curriculum for young people covering full-time further education without a clear academic or vocational commitment, is one of the first projects of the newly created Further Education Curriculum Review and Development Unit.

Other programmes will involve the preparation of guidelines for vocational training to offer the Unified Vocational Preparation pilot schemes promoted by the Department of Education and Science and the Training Services Agency. The unit will also participate in the development of curricula associated with work experience for the Manpower Services Commission Youth Opportunities Programme.

In addition the unit has commissioned papers on vocational preparation and aspects of curricula for young people and is at present negotiating research projects in the change from education to employment.

RSA appoints new examinations secretary

Mr Robert Chantry-Price has been appointed Secretary to the Examinations Board of the Royal Society of Arts, a major examining body in business, science and languages, ranging from elementary to post-graduate.

Mr Chantry-Price, who will start his new job in January, is currently Chief Examinations Officer to the Local Government Training Board. He was previously an Assistant Registrar at the University of Nottingham and an Administrative Assistant at the University of Hull.

Agod 34, he is married with two children, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1968.

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Tory students to strive against racialism

by Peter Davill

The Federation of Conservative Students, which claims to represent 16,000 students in 230 associations, has begun its first-ever campaign against racialism and the National Front.

Launching the campaign at the London School of Economics last week, Mr David Wilks, chairman of the federation, said that the Conservative Party might not have given racialism sufficient attention in the past.

He went on: "Conservatives will not sit complacently by while groups such as the National Front gather strength. We have learnt the lessons of prowar Germany and we acknowledge our moral duty to respond."

But he said that the FCS opposed the National Union of Students' existing policy of denying a platform to racist and fascist speakers.

"This policy, we believe, has racialism at the student world for many years. It has played directly into the hands of the National Front and has been used as a justification by the ultra-left for the violence at Lewisham and Ladywood."

Among the measures the FCS will advocate are special training in multiracial education for teachers and the reorientation of the curriculum to cater for a multiracial society.

Mr William Whitelaw, MP, the opposition spokesman on home affairs, pledged Shadow Cabinet support for the students' campaign. But he said that while it was important to make no concessions to racial or religious discrimination, neither must we treat arrogantly the genuine anxieties many people feel about having to absorb in a relatively brief period people from very different cultures.

Mr Peter Ashby, deputy president of the NUS, welcomed the Conservative students' campaign. He added: "The FCS appear largely to have adopted the principles already accepted in the NUS's own campaign. We do regard the FCS as having an important part to play in the national student campaign against racialism, and we are particularly pleased that they have accepted the need to develop multiracial curricula for our schools."

The FCS campaign was greeted with less enthusiasm, however, by Mr Graham Mather, editor of a new Monday Club magazine entitled *Tory Student*.

Mr Mather, an ardent lower-middle class Tory, said: "The Monday Club would like to see the race relations industry disbanded because it is a waste of money. It also criticized the 'pretty peculiar' policies on legalized drugs and abortion-demand adopted by the FCS."

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A-V 'gadgets' mentality criticised

by Simon Midgley

A plea for the intelligent use of teaching aids was made at the twelfth Standing Conference in Educational Development Service in Polytechnics, at Sheffield last week.

Dr Vida Carver, academic coordinator for health and social welfare courses in the Open University, was delivering the opening address at the meeting, convened to investigate teaching and learning in health studies departments.

About 60 lecturers and teachers in polytechnics, universities and public service health departments were taking part in the first of the standing conferences' new "joint" gatherings designed to explore the needs of one particular discipline. This one was to discuss new teaching ideas and materials that could be used in the training of nurses, physiotherapists and other paramedical personnel.

It was no use, Dr Carver said, simply adopting a "gadgets" approach to the use, for example, of audio-visual material. Thought must be devoted to the how and when, the philosophy of using educational technology.

"It is not simply a matter of hav-

ing the hardware or the software, the teacher has to use it as well as the person being taught."

As an example of the potential pitfalls she cited some research conducted by the Open University's Institute of Educational Technology. An investigation into the educational value of several Open University television programmes, exploring particular topics by means of individual case studies, revealed that they failed to achieve their aims.

Students did not, as was intended, develop the higher order learning skills—application of concepts, problem solving, analysis of "raw" information—in spite of their avowed preference for the audio-visual case study approach.

The reasons for this failure were that students worked in only in their ability and intelligence but in the demands they made on the materials being presented. Some wanted a highly structured approach while others preferred open-ended presentation.

The programmes themselves varied, from the simple, the ideological and the neutral, the didactic and the open-ended.

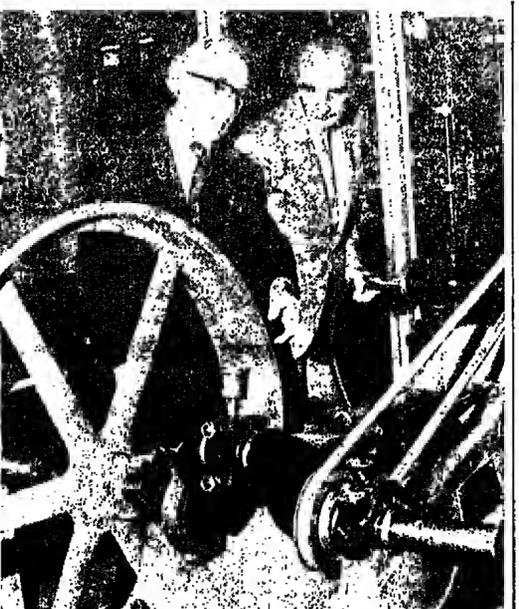
Students needed educating in the use of programmes for educa-

tional purposes. One problem was seen as a source of concern by a majority of students: that a resource for the development of skills as intended. They also needed specific attention before viewing a programme or programme. In order to have clear the precise subject site said, simply to discuss the programme afterwards. The realizations were made.

However much effort was put into structuring the audio-visual material carefully for the use of the last viewer they were often students a "superficial" approach to learning. They pick and choose the "brightest labels."

However, the teacher would be able to use the materials to help students to achieve their own goals on display, she said.

Every teacher had to be a highly educated teacher. Too often they were hindered in a "little room making visual aids" when their primary role was in educating teachers in the use of technology.



Professor Paul Matthews, left, vice-chancellor of North University, and Dr William Darlington, managing director of Slothor & Pitt Ltd, of North University, inspect two steam engines presented by the firm to the university on permanent loan. The large of the two machines was built by the firm in 1866 for demonstration at the Paris International Exhibition. The smaller had a long working life as a pump in the Royal National Hospital for Rheumatic Diseases, Bath.

Media theory and practice for discussion

A major presentation by the Independent Television Companies Association (ITCA) and the Media Studies Association (MSA) will be a feature of the educational field at the Media Studies Association next month.

The meeting, at City United on December 2, reflects the aims of the MSA—the uniting of practitioners to journalists, broadcasting and the work of the educational field in developing media studies.

In addition to the television presentation, there will be a news selection and a panel which the main speakers will be Brian MacArthur, boss of the BBC, and Alan Ferry, editor of BBC television news, and Neil Winton, one of the editors of *News and More* on the former with the Glasgow and communications of Collyer Collyer, London.

Mr Philip Kendrick, chairman of the association, head of communication studies at Manchester University and himself a former BBC man, says: "This meeting represents clearly the role of the MSA in time to bring together the practitioners and the educationalists although in some individual cases they may be one and the same."

"Just there has been a lot of criticism about people who do not understand the pressures on the news editors. We are bringing the news editors and their critics together to promote better understanding."

The meeting will run from 10 am to 4 pm. Anyone interested in attending is invited to contact Tom Walsh, director of the Media Studies Association at City United, or Philip Radcliffe at Manchester.

Transition projects seek EEC money

The Department of Education and Science is seeking financial support from the EEC for two projects on the transition from school to working life. The projects, part of a programme agreed last November by the education ministers of the Nine, will be in London and Sheffield.

The Inner London Education Authority will conduct a joint experiment in curriculum development between school and further education. It will try out a "bridging" programme already tested on a small scale in a pre-pilot phase last year, aimed at offering a fresh start to pupils thought to be under-achieving during their last year at secondary school.

Eight LEA schools and five further education colleges will take part. A group of 15 pupils will be selected in each school.

In Sheffield the project will have the same general aims and will provide for 100 young people aged 14 or more in each of three neighbourhood comprehensive schools.

Focal approval for the first representative and responsible local and area boards to administer the programme.

Postal approval for student voice vote

A vote by Oxford University congregation earlier this month in favour of allowing students to speak at meetings of congregation has been supported by a postal vote.

The resolution was originally submitted by Mr John Bamford, principal of Lincoln College, and was supported by Lord Bullock, master of St Catherine's College.

Lord Bullock said that if the congregation wanted people to behave responsibly then they must give them the chance to do so.

But the postal vote was called after Sir Rex Richards, vice-chancellor of the university, announced that the hebdomadal council had decided there should be a postal vote to give members of congregation a chance of expressing their opinion.

The resolution sent out was "that this House approves the proposal that any junior member may for an experimental period of two years speak at meetings of congregation, provided that the chairman may at his discretion terminate a debate on the floor of the House and proceed to the final speeches and the taking of a vote." It was carried by 534 to 413 votes.

Liberals oppose overseas quota

Attempts to limit access of overseas students to British universities through a quota system were strongly opposed by the Liberal Party, Mr Alan Clark, MP, education spokesman, said last week.

He told a meeting at Warwick University: "The presence of a quota system would be a major obstacle to the process of educational reform, and the admission of overseas students a major part of Britain's contribution to the world."

He went on to say that the Liberal Party would support a fully funded, state-subsidized system of higher education which would be available to all students from all countries who were domiciled in the United Kingdom.

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L.e.a. representation increased on young unemployed boards

by Patricia Santinelli

One small concession to local educational authority representation has been made by the Manpower Services Commission in its much criticized decision, confirmed last week, to run the £16m programme for unemployed young people through 28 Area Boards.

Explaining the arrangements for the programme, to be launched in January and reviewed every 12 to 18 months, Mr Richard O'Brien, chairman of the MSC, said that where areas covered an exceptionally large number of L.e.a.s as in London, Manchester and several counties, L.e.a. membership would be increased to three instead of the proposed two. In each case the education authority member on the board would be the chief education officer of one L.e.a. covered by it.

Other members are to be an independent chairman, two employers, two trade unionists, their numbers would be increased to match higher L.e.a. representation—on a representative of voluntary organizations, and one chairman of a district manpower committee. It is hoped that appointments to the boards will be completed by the end of the year.

Each area board is to have its own budget and funds will be allocated in proportion to the number of young unemployed people under 25 in each L.e.a. area. Boards are to be responsible for approving and initiating individual projects, while

In each area office teams under link officers will be responsible for the development of opportunities of all kinds, including those provided by L.e.a.s.

Mr O'Brien emphasized the importance of projects developed through local groups below the level of area boards, such as committees formed by individual L.e.a.s. Equally important was the contribution of other groups in bringing forward ideas and providing direct communication with young people.

He also put much emphasis on the role of employers, trade unions and principal careers officers to ensure the success of the programme. The latter have, however, not been given full membership of boards but have been granted the right to attend meetings.

The MSC proposals have been welcomed by Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment. He said the organization which he and the MSC had agreed upon showed that they considered involvement at local level in the planning and operation of the programme to be essential to its success.

"I cannot emphasize enough that this is not a vehicle for creating jobs for civil servants—it is about creating job opportunities for young people. However, organizations like Youth Aid, and some MPs, have expressed doubt that the commission's proposals and organization will successfully reflect local activities and needs.

The Youth Opportunities Programme will not succeed without the cooperation of the further education service, Mr Geoffrey Holland, director of special programmes in the Manpower Services Commission has warned.

"I hope that the further education service will use the opportunities that the programme presents for providing further education for all; not in the form of ready-made solutions, but by devising experimental and imaginative kinds of offerings". Mr Holland said at a conference on the Holland Report, organized by the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education.

If the programme failed to meet the needs of unemployed young people by developing new kinds of provision, there would be a backlash. He admitted that a minority of the programme would not get jobs when they came out.

The setting up of informal networks of local people was far more important in securing the objec-

North American news

Drive to fight apartheid through 'shares power'

from Michael Binyan

WASHINGTON

The University of Minnesota is to use its stock holdings to encourage integration in South Africa. The Board of Regents, predicting an increase in student activism over the university's investment in firms doing business in South Africa, has voted to initiate a "shares power" programme to break down apartheid.

Dr Peter Magrath, the university President, has asked the heads of 50 American colleges and universities "to go on the offensive on this issue". The resolutions will support the so-called Sullivan Statement, which calls on firms to work with the Rev Leon Sullivan in a number of the board of directors of General Motors.

Mr Donald Brown, Minnesota's vice-president for finance, has pledged about \$3,500,000 in the university. In the past three years individual gifts of securities in these firms to the university's \$38.6m common stock portfolio.

The issue was brought to the Regents' attention in May by a group of students calling for complete divestiture of university holdings in companies supporting the South African regime.

The Sullivan Statement went to the board with the support of the Committee for Social Responsibility in Investments, a staff-student group studying ways the university can call attention to social issues through the companies in which it has shares.

The question of investment in South Africa has been particularly acute on the West Coast. In the past year there have been large demonstrations at Stanford University and the University of California.

Priming the numbers game

Four mathematicians have won an award from the Mathematics Association of America for trucking down one of the most elusive queries in the history of the subject—the formula to describe the set of prime numbers.

Emilient mathematicians of the last century said it did not exist. A Russian prodigy proved it did and Dr James Jones and three fellow researchers found it.

"The prime numbers are a very difficult set to describe mathematically because their occurrence is very irregular," Dr Jones said. There are long gaps in the series of primes and only composite numbers, and there are also mysterious "twin primes" pairs like 5, 7, and 101, 103. This sort of uneven distribution occurs even in the highest numbers.

Formulae have previously been developed but Dr Jones is the first to develop one using a polynomial, the most elementary of mathematical functions and one requiring only a knowledge of basic arithmetic to be understood. A polynomial is any series of numbers and variables, combined by addition, subtraction and multiplication.

"Although the polynomial is almost comically simple to make, mathematicians its very simplicity makes it surprising that it can describe something as complex as the set of prime numbers," Dr Jones said. In looking for the formula, he worked on a Russian mathematician who in 1971, at the age of 21, proved that the formula did exist.

Theorem 1. The set of prime numbers is identical with the set of positive values taken on by the polynomial as the variables range over non-negative integers. The formula devised by Dr Jones.

'Extravagant' heads accused

An audit by the New York City Comptroller's Office has accused the Presidents of the City University of Extravagance in a year of financial austerity, spending city funds and student fees on original rugs, expensive lunches, parties, chauffeured cars and maid services to go with houses and flats bought by New York.

The Presidents in reply called the report "a misrepresentation of the facts" and said it reflected "a misconception of the duties of college Presidents."

California tightens entry rules

from our own correspondent

WASHINGTON

Seven American Indian languages—Northern Cheyenne, Blackfoot, Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, Kiowa and Seminole—have been added this year to the 13 languages available for study under the bilingual education fellowship programme funded by the American government.

At 42 universities in 16 states, 677 candidates for masters and doctoral degrees will study in one of the 20 languages to expand the training of bilingual education teachers. The scheme is part of a major effort by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to fulfil its obligations to provide proper bilingual education where needed across the country.

The Office of Bilingual Education provided \$4m to support the fellowships. The one-year awards take into account the costs and the recipient's circumstances.

To take part in the programme, colleges and universities must be selected by the Office of Education before the fellowships are awarded. This is the first year that programmes were approved for more than a year, with 23 of the 42 universities approved for two and three years.

Fellows receive their graduate degrees in such traditional areas as educational administration and curriculum and instruction. At the same time they specialize or become regular admissions standards.

Bakke discrimination case takes further legal turn

The parties in the controversial Bakke case—the Supreme Court case—the "reverse discrimination"—have now given additional information to the court on how their positions are affected by the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

The University of California, which Allan Bakke is accusing of unconstitutional discrimination against him, insists that the 1964 Act does not authorize Mr Bakke to bring a suit. It also said Mr Bakke had not complied with the law's requirement to exhaust administrative remedies before turning to the courts.

Mr Bakke's lawyer said Title VI of the 1964 Act—the section that prohibits discrimination "on the ground of race, colour, or national origin" by any agency receiving federal government money—was violated when it refused to admit Mr Bakke but admitted 16 less academically qualified blacks.

And the government, in the person of Mr Wade McCree, Solicitor General, argued that although Mr Bakke was free to sue under Title VI, the university was free to adopt "any minority-sensitive programme that is consistent with the 14th Amendment."

Mr McCree repeated the government's view that the law should be sent back to the lower courts in California. No data for a judgment has been fixed.

Energy education unit to be set up

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare is to set up an energy and education action centre within the next two months. Dr Wilton Anderson has been nominated to head it.

The centre's activities will follow the recommendations of the federal Interagency Committee on Education, President Carter's central coordinating body for education programmes throughout the federal government. The committee is chaired by Mary Berry, Assistant Secretary for Education.

Its activities will include serving as an information centre on energy and education; providing technical assistance to schools on energy standards, projects and funding; supporting the training of energy and environmental experts; and supporting local citizens' initiatives through state agencies.

Bilingual programme expands to 20 languages

from our own correspondent

WASHINGTON

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Gene critics slow down campaign

from Clive Cookson

WASHINGTON

Proponents of federal legislation to control "gene splicing" experiments have now accepted that no Bill will get through Congress this year. But they are still hoping for action early in 1978.

Senator Edward Kennedy has withdrawn support from his own Senate Bill to establish a national commission to regulate recombinant DNA research. A highly successful lobbying effort by scientists persuaded him that early focus on the technique "was greatly exaggerated and that there was no need to rush into restrictive legislation."

But Senator Paul Raker, a Democrat from Florida, is pressing ahead with his law sweeping regulatory Bill he is sponsoring in the House of Representatives.

All the scientists who testified at the hearings agreed that guidelines which are already applied to research funded by the government's National Institute of Health need to be extended to commercial and industrial laboratories.

Scientists at the University of California at San Francisco admitted to the senators that they had violated the National Institutes guidelines by using biological materials which they knew had not been floolly approved for gene splicing experiments.

The hearings provided further evidence of the speed at which genetic engineering is progressing. Witnesses described work by the San Francisco group in making bacteria produce large quantities of the human brain hormone somatostatin. They applied an artificial gene for somatostatin production into the bacterial DNA, with genetic instructions to "turn it on".

Somatostatin, which was discovered five years ago, may or may not become useful clinically in its own right, but the experiment demonstrates the immense power of the new technology: the complete genetic information about the important product of an animal cell can apparently be transferred to bacteria and cause the microbes to produce an identical chemical.

Such strikes are nothing new at Yale. There was one in 1968, 1971 and 1974—the last three times the contract has come up for renewal. The last one lasted 69 days.

France Union begins campaign against budget cuts

from Guy Neavo
A major offensive against government cuts in the higher education budget is under way by the National Union of French Students (UNEF). The left-wing union, which has the largest and most active student organizations in France, is mounting a two-fronted attack. The first involves a sustained campaign against reductions in student living standards and the second involves the reform of second-cycle studies which embrace third and fourth years at university.

There are plenty of munitions to hand. Official estimates reckon that a student needs around 1,100 francs (£281 a month) to make ends meet. A survey carried out last year by UNEF showed that 46 per cent of those polled had less than 600 francs a month on which to live. Only a quarter were above the official minimum.

In addition, government guidelines say rent increases should be no more than 5 per cent in 1977, yet in October some student residences in the Paris region upped their rents by 10 per cent and provincial universities are expected to follow suit.

Republic of Ireland Degree and entrance mix-ups mark new session

from Paul McGill
DUBLIN
Student unions have been involved in a series of brushes with the authorities as the academic year has got under way.

At this month's conferring of degrees at Thomond College of Education, Limerick, for example, a former students' union president disclosed on the platform and refused to shake hands with the vice-chancellor of the National University of Ireland as a protest on behalf of graduates who had been forced to accept NUI degrees against their will.

The students' union at the college has consistently favoured the validation of degrees by the National Council for Educational Awards, which conferred the 1975 degrees after receiving special permission from the Ministry of Education. The graduates involved had been left in the lurch after the then coalition government stripped the NCEA of its degree-awarding powers at the end of 1974.

The college courses were later scrutinized on behalf of the NUI by University College, Cork, but a further dispute over the title of the degrees delayed the conferring of 1976 and 1977 qualifications until this month. Students and members of the college's governing body wanted a BEd or BSc but the degree given was a BEd.

South Africa Black medical studies boost

from Martin Feinstein
CAPE TOWN
With the opening of South Africa's first medical school for blacks three months away, the government has reversed its decision to stonewall black medical students studying in white universities.

Until recently, the government ruled that black medical students were to be gradually phased out of the University of Natal Medical School—the only faculty in the country solely for blacks—as well as medical schools at the Witwatersrand, where limited numbers of black and coloured students have study permits.

The ruling, which was to link up with the opening of the Medical University of South Africa (Medunsa) at Garamak, near Pretoria, specified that no further first-year students would be admitted in 1978, and that by 1983 black students would only be permitted to study at Medunsa. As part of the government plan, only 40 first-year

Italy Financial incentives proposed to study 'useful' subjects

from Uli Schmeitzer
ROME
The Italian government is planning a financial bill to lure university freshmen to those faculties whose graduates are most needed in the country's future economic programme.

By offering money incentives to students who enrol in so-called "useful" faculties, it hopes to reduce chronic congestion in the traditionally most popular courses of medicine and jurisprudence.

The plan could also be the first academic step towards a solution to the job prospects of Italy's graduates. With 1,000,000 graduates officially unemployed, the fact that 60 per cent of work is a key cause of the country's growing student unrest.

West Germany Fewer pupils want higher education

from Günther Kloss
Only 72.7 per cent of the 197/78 pupils in their final year at grammar school in the Federal Republic wanted to go to higher education, the figure questioned in February of this year.

The figure, revealed in the latest of the annual surveys by the Federal Statistical Office, may be high by British standards. However, it does not apply in Germany's traditionally virtually all-boys' secondary schools.

The figure shows a decline for the fifth year running—in 1973 84.4 per cent were certain that they would study. Equally, the number of those still undecided has risen from 16.9 per cent in 1977.

On the other hand

The old work-load

In academics' work as hard now as in the nineteenth century? Mr Anthony Kearney of Woodstock, Oxford, doubts it, and cites as evidence our own Don's diary with which this column alternates fortnightly.

"One valuable function of Don's diary", he wrote in it, "is that it provides fascinating details about academic working habits. Today's professors seem to spend most of their time on the phone or in meetings. Earlier professors were always in the classroom."

To illustrate his point he has compiled a diary for October 1916 based on the timetable of John Curran Collins, erstwhile professor of English at Birmingham University. It reads:

Monday: At 10.30, 11.30, 12.30 to 1.30 lecture at the university, 5.30 essay class.
Tuesday: University 11.30 to 1.30, 5.30 lecture on De Quincey, 8.30 lecture on Shakespeare at Town-hall at midnight.
Wednesday: At 9.20, 10.30, 11.30, 12.30 lecture at university, (Dull isn't it?) 7.30 lecture on Shakespeare at Wolverhampton.
Thursday: 10.30 to 11.30 at university, 11.45 train in London (AHH! the long weekend!) Lunch with an actress, appear on chat show, get overworked at publisher's party? But no lectures on Tennyson and Shakespeare.

Friday: 9 to 10 lecture on Lord Melbourne (Wimbledon), on 11.12 to 1.50 (South Kensington), on 2.30 to 3.30 (Belton Gardens) an "essay", 4.45 to 5.45 (Gunnerybury Lodge), on Ruskin, 8.15 to 9.15 (too tired to notice where he delivered this).
Saturday: Lecture 11.45 to 12.45 on Victorian history (Brandsbury). Back to Birmingham for marking on Sunday.

This, Mr Kearney concludes triumphantly, "represents a formidable teaching programme, with administration done in between times. Do modern professors work as hard or as usefully?"

I do hope this does not lend a spate of worthy Don's diaries.

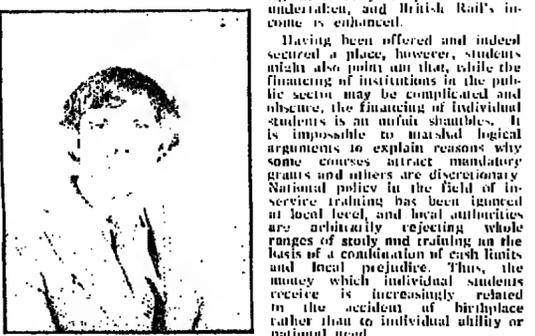
The naked gape

Those of us fur whom going to the beach involves cosies and nuzzles and egg sandwiches and Thermos flasks and changing into swimming trunks beneath acres of head-to-toe tanning will have stopped in our tracks this week with the publication of *The Nude Beach* (Sage, £10) by Professor Jack D. Douglas.

We are, of course, all jointly aware that what is so growth-stimulatingly harmful about going out to beach with relatives is that all around one is the semi-clad world of public sexuality, wild on our land done it is all hard-boiled eggs and Uncle Jack in his boxer shorts and Aunt Nancy trying to encourage chavvies of "She'll be coming round the mountain when she comes".

But there is, it seems, a different way of doing things. Helped by two

Into the maze or: Oakes and the students



James Porter

Much speculation is currently concentrated on the work of the Oakes committee on the financing and management of public sector higher education. The committee's work will to some extent reflect its composition. The pattern of membership is fairly familiar: nominees from the Secretary of State, the Committee of Local Education Authorities, from the Committee of Directors of Polytechnics, from the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education, an additional college principal nominee and a member of the Welsh Joint Education Committee.

However, the potential and actual users of the education service which is to be managed have to be represented. It can hardly be argued that two or three such representatives set against the current membership of the Welsh Joint Education Committee, in fact, alter the whole balance of the committee. On the other hand, their presence might mean that discussions would focus on the urgent concerns of those for whom the service is provided.

For example, many aspiring students of higher education might reasonably ask whether there is a more economical and efficient way of managing their entry into higher education.

Universities are, of course, the best known route, with a single application form and a short list of tuitimed universities; a reference from the schools, and everything is in motion. However, many aspiring students are currently taking long and expensive journeys for their 20-minute lectures at universities in England, Scotland and Wales.

The purpose of the visit is often unclear, with the student uncertain as to whether he is choosing the university or the university is choosing him. Whatever the process, the outcome is the mysterious formula of "the offer", straddling from the well-known rejection formula of three As at A level to the "come and join us" of two Es, with everything possible in between.

Such a procedure is baffling enough for the confident high-flyer operating under the guidance of an experienced and knowledgeable sixth-form tutor. It is bewildering for the majority of entrants who are less certain of their academic performance and who often receive conflicting advice.



BRIEFING

University lecturers' pay, by Judith Judd

University teachers entered the first stage of the Government's pay policy in 1975 with a handicap. Unlike all other teachers, civil servants and many other workers they had not received substantial increases in real income in 1974-5.

An arbitration tribunal recognized the problem in June 1975 and argued that, for their salaries to be comparable with teachers in the public sector of higher education, university teachers would have to be paid around £400 more. The Association of University Teachers reckons that the 1977 equivalent would be £700.

In fact, university teachers now lag behind their polytechnic colleagues by an average of £250. The increases promised in 1975 have never been paid. The justice of their claim has been admitted by successive secretaries of state for education but all have said they were tied by the pay policy.

For the past two years, the strength of feeling among university lecturers has been growing. Moderates have become more militant and last week several thousand dons joined a lobby in London.



A downward-sliding scale

Any attempt to throw firm comparisons about lecturers' salaries with those in other jobs and professions runs into difficulties. Many factors have to be taken into consideration.

It has to be remembered that civil servants' salaries are not comparable with lecturers' because of the latter's heavy contribution to the public sector. Wage-related benefits vary greatly from profession to profession. The conditions of service of a miner are clearly very different from those of a university teacher.

Another point often made is that university teachers have long holidays. However, Mr. Bob Mackay, an AUT member from Leeds university, told the meeting in Central Hall Westminster last week that he was lucky to get five weeks holiday a year considering his research commitment and students.

Progress from grade to grade of a salary scale and how bars are used also vary from profession to profession. In universities no more than 40 per cent of academic staff may reach the level of professor or reader.

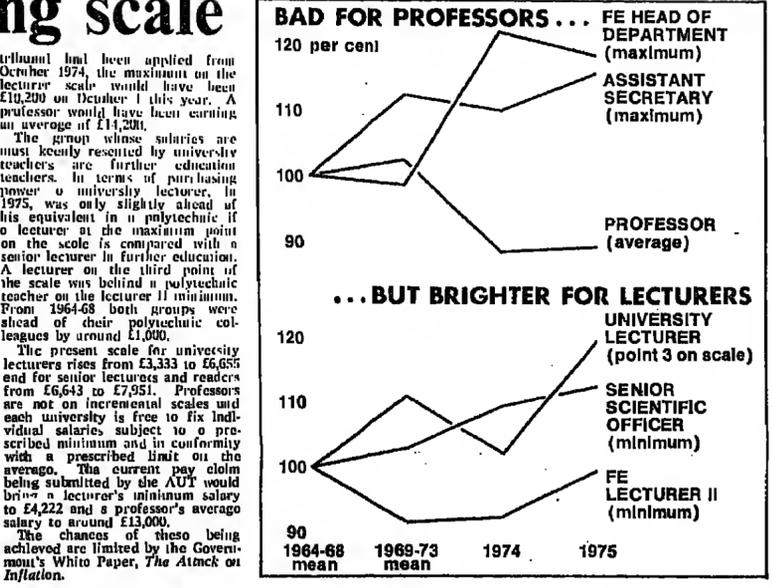
The AUT itself is reluctant to make comparisons and last January published salaries of university and polytechnic teachers and civil servants without a commentary.

But some differences are clear. Mr. Lauris Sopper, the AUT's general secretary, told last week's rally that an assistant secretary in the Civil Service now earns between £2,000 and £3,000 more than a professor. A university lecturer engaged in teaching and research with a PhD and post-doctoral experience receives nearly £1,000 less than a Principal Scientific Officer.

Teachers in public sector higher education institutions have now pulled ahead of university teachers on the scale as compared with a senior lecturer in further education. A lecturer on the third point of the scale was behind a polytechnic teacher on the lecturer II minimum. From 1964-68 both groups were ahead of their polytechnic colleagues by around £1,000.

The present scale for university lecturers rises from £3,333 to £6,655 end for senior lecturers and readers from £6,643 to £7,951. Professors are not on incremental scales and each university is free to fix individual salaries, subject to a prescribed minimum and in conformity with the average. The current pay claim being submitted by the AUT would bring a lecturer's minimum salary to £4,222 and a professor's average salary to around £13,000.

The chances of these being achieved are limited by the Government's White Paper, *The Attack on Inflation*.



History of an anomaly

The history of the pay anomaly goes back to 1974 when teachers in the public sector of higher education were given the Houghton Award. This recognized that there should be parity between the two sectors. University teachers did not take part in the Houghton exercise and throughout 1973-74 were denied pay negotiations allowed to all other teachers and civil servants as well as many groups in the public sector.

In April 1975 further education teachers negotiated 20 per cent pay increases. University teachers had previously settled for a seven per cent increase under phase one of the Government's pay policy on condition that there should be a salary review. This began in May 1975 when the Government agreed to a two-part free negotiation for about year's salary settlement on the basis of comparability with those in the public sector after the Houghton report.

The talks which followed centred on two main issues, the achievement of comparability and a cost of living increase for 1974-75 which was to be added to the amount agreed. Negotiations on the first broke down in May 1975 and the matter was taken to arbitration.

The arbitration board recommended a 24 per cent increase in university teachers' pay along with some threshold payments and a cost of living increase. All the parties in the negotiation agreed that in May 1975 the Government would not allow the award to be backdated. It said the money must be paid only from October 1975, thus creating the first anomaly.

Negotiations on the cost of living increase were also due. A hypothetical figure of 20 per cent was placed on this by the Department of Education and Science in their case to the arbitration tribunal. In June 1975 the AUT and the universities claimed cost-of-living increases for 1974/5 to be applied to the arbitration scales but received no response from the DES.

The following month the Government introduced its £6 a week limit on pay rises with the backing of the UGC. This meant that instead of the estimated 20 per cent university teachers would receive only 5 per cent.

The DES offered the £6 through the machinery of Committee A in July, and until November arguments went on over the demand for full compensation for the 1974/75 cost of living. Eventually, however, the £6 a week offer was accepted, thus creating a second anomaly. However, the Government did recognize this.

In March, 1976, Committee A proposed to the DES that the anomaly be rectified in the forthcoming pay year. That April FE teachers got £6 a week more.

In October the anomaly remained and university teachers were awarded £4 a week under the second phase of the pay policy. The Committee A claim for the rectification of the anomaly was rejected but the DES promised to review the position. Teachers in further education received their £4 under the pay policy last April.

This year's Committee A claim for rectification of the anomaly from the end of phase two and for a further increase was submitted in May. Rises of between 12 and 16 per cent from August 1 to put right the anomaly are being claimed as well as an annual increase of 16 per cent from October 1.

So far the DES has not yet responded to the claim which has to go before a Cabinet pay committee. The probable result is the rectification of the anomaly in several stages.

Negotiating machinery

The first stage in the negotiating process for university teachers' salaries is Committee A, which has not more than five representatives of the AUT and not more than five from the University Authorities Panel.

Committee A meets under an independent chairman, Sir Alexander Johnston. Representatives of the two sides may change from meeting to meeting but they will always include Mr. Lauris Sopper, general secretary of the AUT, and Dr. Geoffrey Templeman, vice-chancellor of Kent University, who is chairman of the UAP. Officials of the University Grants Committee attend as observers.

Proposals agreed after a series of meetings are then put forward to Committee B which has three representatives from the AUT and three from the UAP, one of whom will be Dr. Templeman. It also includes officials from the Department of Education and Science and is chaired by a DES official, normally a deputy secretary. Officials of the UGC also attend, this time as advisors to the Government.

Committee B holds more meetings, sometimes informally. Then it writes to civil servants and ministers asks up their mind about Committee A's proposals.

The role of ministers in decisions about pay awards has been increasingly and another committee, not officially part of the negotiating machinery, now has a veto over any pay claim in the public sector. This is the Cabinet's sub-committee on pay, which has to agree to any offer. When it has made its decision, the Government offer will be put to Committee B which must then either agree or disagree.

UNIVERSITY TEACHERS (Non-clinical, full-time, funded by the University Grants Committee)

Category	Number in 1974	Number in 1975
Professor	6,106	3,310
Senior Lecturer	9,489	5,385
Lecturer	5,437	6,385
Reader	3,333	6,555
Others	898	3

Note: The sector/junior staff ratio figures are given for December, 1974 (the latest published official figures) but since then there has been some improvement.

POLYTECHNIC TEACHERS

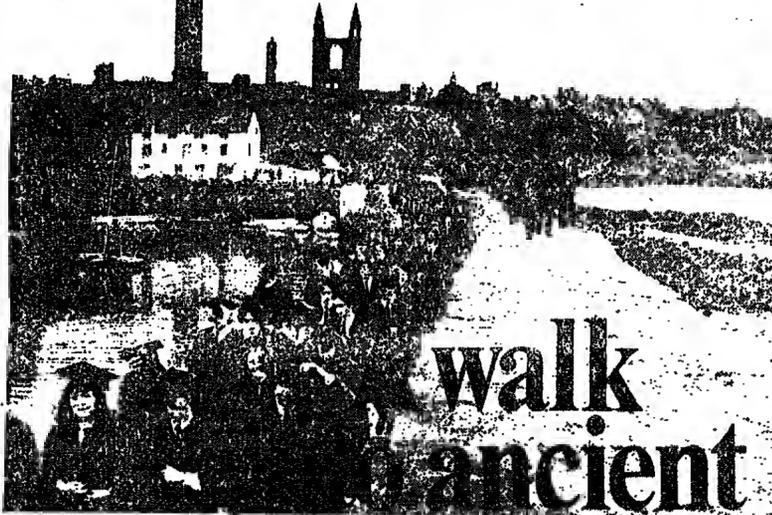
Category	Salary Scales (April, 1976)	Nos in post (March, 1973)	% in post (March, 1973)
Principal	Ranges up to 19,314	3	0.2
Vice-principal	Ranges up to 11,877	77	0.6
Head of department	Grade 1 5,388-6,144		
	Grade 2 4,444-5,936		
	Grade 3 6,723-7,515		
	Grade 4 7,248-8,124		
	Grade 5 8,987-8,880		
	Grade 6 8,529-9,093		
Reader	6,432-8,070	34	0.3
Principal lecturer	6,432-7,134 (bar)-8,078	1,657	1.3
Senior lecturer	5,232-6,547 (bar)-8,309	4,401	33.9
Lecturer grade II	3,744-5,985	5,440	41.9
Lecturer grade I	2,513-4,869	780	6.0

CIVIL SERVICE

Category	Flat rate (April 76)	Salary scale (April 76)	Nos in post (Jan. 75)	% in post
Administrative grades	14,209		843	11
Deputy Secretary	12,209			
Under Secretary		8,859-11,209	1,192	16
Assistant Secretary		8,271-9,533	601	8
Senior principal		7,971-9,233	4,022	53
Principal		4,421-5,221	188	2
Higher executive officer "A"		4,221-5,221	188	2
Administration trainee		2,842-4,181	571	8
Scientific grades				
Deputy chief scientific officer		10,389		
Chief scientific officer		11,209	477	2
Senior principal scientific officer		8,859-10,007	686	6
Principal scientific officer		6,036-7,726	2,412	21
Senior scientific officer		4,796-6,036	3,725	32
Higher scientific officer		3,744-4,975	4,445	39
Scientific officer		2,584-4,031		

Maggie Richards

Scots universities 3-St Andrews



walk ancient Scots virtues

David Walker visits tradition-conscious St Andrews

St Andrews University is set back from the world on the edge of the North Sea. In Autumn the mists sweep in shrouding the abbey ruins and students run to Housay with their scarlet gowns wrapped tight to keep out the chill. Laided windows look out over a courtyard where Mary Queen of Scots once walked. For five centuries scholars have pored over their manuscripts and tutored their students and fairly successfully kept their distance from the world.

St Andrews wears its antiquarianism proudly. Respect for tradition is broadcast by stiff and stilted silks. It is all far away from the world of industry, utility and real Scotland. One of the university's celebrated, hilly scholars adds civility, the liberal arts and natural science to its basic curriculum of modern and ancient languages, and says clearly: "We want to cultivate the irrelevant subjects, to pursue learning for its own sake."

This view still holds sway in the university court and, one suspects, among a majority of students too. The University Grants Committee may not be entirely limp and the natural scientists may have their doubts, but St Andrews still cultivates its ancient virtues. As Professor R. F. Christian, dean of the faculty of arts, puts it: "We hoped there would always be those who chose a small and select university which valued scholarship for its own sake and which did not try to be all things to all men."

Four Scots and English heretics, girls from Rodeham and the cluses of later-day Miss Jean Brodie mix together in the cobbled streets and the small lecture rooms. The oldest, but least Scottish of the ancient Scots Foundations, St Andrews subscribes to itself a civilizing mission. "Renascence in spirit from the prime and noise of industrial Scotland" is how the principal describes it. An experience never to be forgotten by former students, provided they are "sympathetic to Utopia atmosphere".

Nearly all are. For example, Jonathan Green is the president of the most exclusive and sought after student club, the Kate Kennedy Club, named after the daughter of a founding ecclesiastic. He drives a Saab and has impeccable manners. He will leave the science faculty with a sound education and deeply imbued with a special experience of higher education.

His teachers, too, meek of St Andrews a special academic enclave on the Fife coast. It is a small community where town and gown are tightly knit. This university of 3,200 students is distinguished by its refinement, its appreciation of classical academic achievement, its pride in history and its praise of famous former professors.

Classes are small and staff tend to know students. Relations between first years, still called "bejays" after the French *be juve*, fledgling and their older colleagues are unusually cultivated. Students are totally involved.

Smallness has its costs, however. Professor Ian Kidd, a Greek scholar, says it is "an ideal place to work and teach as long as you can get out of it at intervals". But the price of a round trip to London is now £70. Without such trips St Andrews itself is a small town with 12,000 people, well known for the Royal and Ancient Golf Club. The nearest railway to Leuchers is six miles away. Edinburgh and Dundee are accessible—you can get to the capital for a tea-time lecture at the Royal Society of Edinburgh and be back in time for dinner.

The university was founded early in the thirteenth century and flourished before the Reformation. A centre of Episcopalianism in a Presbyterian Scotland it languished for a long while after.

Since the end of the nineteenth century it has prospered, most obviously in its annex across the River Tay. The annual law of this college in Dundee run away St Andrews' contact with clinical medicine and applied science. Dundee became an independent university in 1967 and freed St Andrews from any contact with urban economy and social life.

St Andrews University is very much a Scottish institution in its dress structure. As the vice-principal, Professor F. D. Ginstone, says, it has a flexibility in its faculty system. English universities are nowadays seeking to construct anew.

Thanks to the efforts of the principal, Dr. J. Steven Watson, an Eng-

lishman, St Andrews has recently taken a lead in exchanges and co-operation between the Scottish universities. The most recent example is Arnie for which he has proposed an ambitious scheme of short-term peripatetic through a joint committee of St Andrews, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

St Andrews is simultaneously an "English" institution in a way that grieves some Scots Nationalists. Links with Oxford and Cambridge exist on several levels. Like them, it has a well-founded reputation for scholarship in Latin, Greek, Semitic philology and biblical studies. Its graduates pass on to Oxbridge and many of its undergraduates put it in third choice after they.

Of course, St Andrews is equally an international institution. Professor Jan Mulder of the linguistics department, for example, was recently elected president of the International Society for Functional Linguistics in Paris.

If political change is ushered in other forms of international change are not immediately visible. Indeed there are examples—the revival of the university's largely symbolic colleges is one of conscious resurrection of ancient practices.

A conscious antiquarianism is cultivated by students: doing the "piper walk" on a Sunday, they all walk along the cobbles resplendent in their kilts. As the principal says, without irony, "Apart

from an isolated instance of violence in 1470 when the dean of the faculty of arts was shot at with bows and arrows and if we glosses over the Jacobite demonstrations of 1715 the university has been singularly free of unrestful conduct."

Part of the love of tradition is explained by the power and influence of its alumni—a characteristic of such universities as Edinburgh and Glasgow too. Fathers send sons and second generation Scots in the south remember their descent by encouraging their children to apply there.

But change has taken place. St Andrews graduates now teaching in the university point to numerical growth and the liberalisation of student discipline. There are other signs. For example, Professor Christian, Dean of Arts, says: "We are always coming back to finance. We must always think of ways of changing and expanding our base. Of the really worthy subjects all we have here is fine art."

Harsh reality catches up with St Andrews in the shape of student numbers. In recent years subjects such as drama, legal studies, the history and the liberalisation of their clinical practice have been encouraged. Some new disciplines are being offered at present while in the university only as a small component of the three-year undergraduate degree. "The only phrase is 'human ecology'. Students may advise if principal Watson's plans for a St Andrews

will be to come together to see how, for the public good, everyone can work more effectively together."

So far, he thinks, the extramural department has only begun to nibble away at these issues. "All we have done this year is to begin to lay the whole foundation. We shall be increasingly begin to work out a wider strategy."

"We shall be working out a variety of ways to provide learning opportunities for adults in addition to the conventional kinds of courses we are at present offering."

To do this, the department has established a range of *ad hoc* bodies which are investigating ways in use in other universities to use resources better.

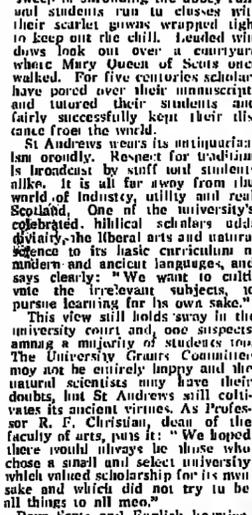
Mr. Groombridge wants to see the extramural department becoming a department of continuing education, which is a wide variety of tasks in adult education—and likely to attract the notice of people wanting to use their newly acquired skills, rather than hoping to improve their academic knowledge.

He sees such a department also playing a valuable role in becoming a focus for the development of new methods of teaching adults.

The Open University, he declares, has proved that more liberal access policies can prove worthwhile, and he would like to see wider admission rules for mature students.

If all this begins to sound like empire-building at Russell Square, Mr. Groombridge is adamant that

What London learned from Jimmy Young



Brian Groombridge talks about the future of extra-mural studies

"Turbulent" is the word that springs to the mind of Mr. Brian Groombridge, director of the extramural department at London University, when asked about his first year in office. Last autumn when he retired as head of educational programmes at the Independent Broadcasting Authority, to take up his new role, it was clear there were big changes ahead. He left his old job with a fanfare of trumpets at a Guildhall banquet to celebrate 21 years of independent broadcasting, and was immediately plunged into similar celebrations to herald 100 years of adult education in London, complete with a reception attended by the Queen Mother in her role as chancellor of the university.

The timing of the switch could not have been better. With the past achievements of the extramural department, it was also an appropriate moment to consider future developments. To some extent this was already being done through a report from Professor Michael Wise, who chaired a working party on the future direction to be taken by the department.

Mr. Groombridge's appointment added the final ingredient. His declared aim was to broaden the appeal to attract those who have so far failed to take advantage of the adult education service. It was inevitable, perhaps, that this would lead to some fears for

the future of the department's existing service. At all events this concern appears to have been allayed.

Mr. Groombridge has proved to be as determined as anyone to preserve the department's work among the university's 22,000 part-time students who are on some 1,100 courses. "Of course we need to maintain this huge programme," he says, "but we may need to do a few other things too."

The task is not a particularly easy one for London, which boasts the largest extramural department in the country. A blueprint for the future in the adult education field was prepared by university representatives for the Russell committee. But his vision was not really suitable to a vast department like London's.

One path Mr. Groombridge is anxious to follow is to link up with other parts of the university to develop continuing education activities to a far greater extent than in the past.

Another is his intention to examine new ways of creating links with the region, particularly in cooperation with other institutions.

"We need to work out new ways of relating to the region—and that is true of every single established agency of adult education," he says.

The signs are encouraging. The climate in the London region is one in which people are increasingly



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Training ground for industry

Sir,—The statement of Mr Ronald F. Marshall of the British Aircraft Corporation about the former colleges of advanced technology (THES, November 18) is ill-informed and inaccurate. I cannot recall Mr Marshall ever visiting this university or that he has asked me for any information about the trends in our work since we became a university.

I cannot speak for the other CATs that became universities but certainly both this university and Brunel have continued to insist on the sandwich course as the basis of our degree work, and the number of sandwich course students at this university is higher than that of any other university or polytechnic in the United Kingdom.

In fact, the proportion of sandwich course students here has continued to increase continuously since we became a university and is higher now than at that time; it is about 20 per cent of our total. I believe that Brunel has maintained a even greater record of persisting on 100 per cent.

As far as research goes, this university, and I believe most other universities, have continuously increased their research output. My research which is directly connected with industrial problems and the extent to which it is financed by industry. Any impartial investigation here would show that our connections with industry are closer than when we were a CAT.

It is true that we have ventured into other fields than those of engineering and science which were predominant at the start. These have included, particularly, management education and the development of new forms of study which combine management with scientific and technological education. Nearly all of them are sandwich courses, or combine pregraduate and post-graduate work at that level. Most of the students in our very large programme school of management have already had significant industrial experience.

The real significance of the transition from a CAT to a university was, therefore, that we operated on the national scene rather than being tied to a local government structure, and this autonomy associated with a university charter gave the impetus to higher standards and a more critical role about the impact of education and research on social and industrial needs.

On the other hand, it may be that the universities developed from the former CATs have never received sufficient public recognition or industrial support. They are, perhaps, too sparsely represented on educational policy-making bodies and even their most distinguished professors and heads are given the kind of public honour that is customary in the older university disciplines such as medicine.

Industry itself has also been reticent in its support. For example,

one of the main problems which unfortunately has contributed to some of the universities concerned replacing sandwich courses with full-time courses (though at Bradford this has been strongly resisted) has been the lack of firm underwriting by industry of the supply of an adequate number of training places. This is not due to any lack of entrepreneurial effort on the part of the universities concerned; about 25 per cent of the time and effort in my academic life is spent in finding industrial placements for visiting students and integrating their industrial experience with academic work.

If one is really looking for the major causes of Britain's industrial backwardness—such as its dependence on the lack of good management and technological personnel—they are perhaps to be found less in the shortcomings of the supply side of education than uncertainty, lack of status and lack of planning by industry.

It is only a few years ago that a joint meeting between vice-chancellors and leading members of industry were told that not only were we producing more engineers than could be adequately employed, but that there was little prospect, but that there was little increase in the foreseeable future.

Of our courses in this university, each with an intake of 30 students, one for ophthalmic optics has about 1,200 applicants, the other, far practical management, has 100 applicants. The reason is not hard to find when you compare the starting salaries of the graduates and stability of employment in the two fields.

Industry is now having some change of heart and prospects have improved, but it takes a long time to change a habit of mind and potential students. It takes at least six years to produce from scratch a new stream of university graduates in industrial, technological and management subjects, and possibly 10 years to produce a new generation of university graduates, whether they be technicians or not, cannot adjust the tap according to the vacillating climate of industry, security, status and demand.

However, we can only get real progress, and the highest level both education and industry met together with Government to ensure a stable, fairly long-term programme of both demand and supply for well-qualified graduates for industry. Such a programme would not be a fixing of targets represents real policy.

There must be a will on both sides, or rather on all three sides, to upgrade the use made of talented graduates. This should be seen to be at least as important as upgrading the capital equipment. If performance is to be improved similar risks must be taken and in each case we are talking about long-term investment programmes. Both are necessary and the latter will fail without the former.

Yours faithfully,
E. G. EDWARDS,
Vice-chancellor and principal,
University of Bradford.

Overseas fees

Sir,—The current discussion on the increased and discriminatory fees for foreign students at British universities and colleges has carefully ignored one important aspect—namely the relation to the "this year rule".

The case law of the European Court of Justice makes it clear that where the foreign student is the child of a Community member, "who is or has been employed in the territory" of the state in which the education is sought, and if the student is residing in its territory—he shall be treated as if he were a local national regarding admission and financial conditions—grants and fees—(see *Cassagnan v Munich* [1974] 2 CMLR 423).

This means that if the Community student is resident in the United Kingdom when starting his course (and one of his or her parents meets the employment condition) then the fees should be charged on the domestic scale at grants. It is neither case law nor a three-year rule valid, and it should be ignored.

The position regarding the alleged Government discrimination against foreign students is more complex and more complete in effect. A leading post at a British university is employment within the meaning of article 48 of the EEC Treaty and consequently a Community national may be refused a work permit to take up such a post. This applies whether the post is technically employment or self-employment (article 52).

University and polytechnic authorities should be aware, therefore, that this group at least of their students, students in the Americas, Europe and the other continents, *THES*, November 18) cannot be made to pay "the economic rate of more than £200 a year" or anything more than a grant student; and that they are entitled to freedom to apply for Community national to a teaching or research post. Any attempt to restrict these rights is *per se* ultra vires. Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS MARSH FURNINGS,
Barrister at Law,
Common Market Law Reports,
Fleet Street,
London EC4.

Spreading Lacan's word

Sir,—You are to be congratulated on publishing Julian Forester's interesting article on Jacques Lacan (*THES*, November 11). Despite teaching him a great deal since 1953, his weekly seminars in Paris have been attended by a whole generation of French intellectuals.

Yet his work remains little known in this country largely because of a few of his writings have been translated into English. Your readers may like to know, therefore, that the first of his "seminars" is about to be published by Hogarth Press next Thursday under the title *The Four Fundamental Concepts of Psychoanalysis*.

Yours faithfully,
J. F. CHARRLTON,
Hogarth Press Ltd,
40-42 William IV Street,
London WC2.

Engineering course

Sir,—In clarity, I must suppose that your proposed headline "Henry starts elite course" (*THES*, November 11) without doubt is the best. And you thought, you likely surely have realized the effect of such a statement on the members of staff at Harvard on the city who worked at the original Cambridge for a special engineering course and who will be responsible for some 90 per cent of the programme.

Some members will be forced to imagine that their colleagues at administrative staff colleges, who they expect close collaboration, have been instrumental in allowing credit to go where it was not due. Yours faithfully,
S. L. BRAGG,
Vice-chancellor and principal,
Brunel University.

Lessons of the NELP battle

The controversy about the admission of Mr Suresh Vyas, an educational welfare officer working for the East London borough of Newham, to a social work course at the North East London Polytechnic has more and more in common with the battle of the Somme as the months pass without a glimmer of a satisfactory compromise—a great deal of fury but very little ground being won or lost on either side.

Both sides clearly believe that this is a battle they cannot afford to lose. The local authority feels that it cannot allow the polytechnic to renounce unilaterally one of the historic roles of further education, as an agency to service the educational needs of other local authority employees. The director, Dr George Brossa, feels that a small group of teachers in the polytechnic cannot be allowed to override his collective policy or to undermine his authority. The Central Council for Social Workers feels that it must defend the right of teachers to choose their students freely in accordance with their own criteria laid down by the council.

As a result, both sides have reached an impasse. The joint education committee first ordered the course course in close, which they did not have the legal power to do as an appeal to the High Court by the students' union soon demonstrated. Although in practice it is difficult to see how a course can long survive which is disapproved of by those who pay the bill.

The CCETSW has now decided to go to the High Court again to seek clarification of its powers and duties. In this case the positions are reversed: the council is fully entitled to seek such a legal clarification, but in practice it seems unlikely that the law is the best agency to use to resolve such delicate issues of both administrative and academic principle raised by the Vyas case. The law is no more likely to help settle educational disputes than industrial disputes.

Two broad issues that transcend the particular NELP situation have been raised by the Vyas case. First, should local authorities have the right to preferential treatment in the colleges they maintain when their employees require further education or training? If the question is put in this stark form the people would answer "no". But there can be no doubt that many, perhaps most, local authorities do regard their further education college as a servicing agency for their

employees in this way and few people object to this practice. The point of view of local authorities, which actually employ the overwhelming majority of trained social workers, must not be forgotten. Their recruitment and promotion policies are intimately related to training opportunities. This may not be enough to justify preferential treatment but it argues for the closest liaison possible.

The second issue raised is much more complex. This controversy illustrates, admittedly in a limited way, a fundamental clash of educational cultures—on one side the academic ideal in which the style of higher education is determined by the collective judgement of professional scholars, and on the other the idea of education as a service industry to be moulded partly by the demands of its consumers and partly by the wishes of its providers.

Having no unity between the two is the tradition of professional social workers, and in its strongest form, medicine, and engineering, and gathering new strength in the professions like social work. Indeed, it is hardly an accident that this unresolved conflict has erupted first in social work. In the past, one employed as a social worker may by means of professional or academic credentials.

However, in the past 10 years there has been a concerted—and, on the whole, welcome—drive to academize and to professionalize social work. This has inevitably led to a tension, which in the Vyas case, has occasionally led to conflict.

The true lesson then of the Vyas case is that as higher education expands away from its academic roots to include more and more practical and vocational subjects, the question of access to higher education will become a much more lively issue. It will no longer be self-evident that in these new areas the right to study should be left entirely to the academic judgement of scholars or the professional judgement of practitioners. The discretion of these two groups is, in any case, already curtailed by decisions taken by the state.

In future new groups, in particular employees both public and private, will demand new rights to be consulted about who should be admitted to higher education in this growing area of vocational and non-professional courses. Perhaps the further education college as a servicing agency for their

Time to reopen Fircroft

Fircroft College, Birmingham, has now been closed for more than two years. It is one of the colleges in the country which provide a residential course for working men and it is the only one which offers a one-year residential course in liberal studies.

In April, 1976, a government inquiry into the college's troubles recommended that it should be reopened as soon as possible after the principal and four tutors had been sacked. Another academic year has begun and the college remains closed. Several hundred working men who could have been students there during the past two years have lost the opportunity to receive the education denied when they were younger. It is time for the parties involved in the dispute to ensure that no further opportunities are lost.

On what terms should the college reopen? The TUC has expressed its interest in Fircroft and talks are taking place to decide whether trade unions should have the lion's share of places on the governing body. The TUC emphasizes that the college would not be simply a training ground for shop stewards but it would like to see it specializing in trade union and labour studies.

However, Fircroft students are rightly anxious about the extensive involvement of the TUC in running the college. It would be a pity if Fircroft's unique

liberal studies course had to be abandoned for the college to survive. It would also be a pity if the trade union consciousness meant that the college, which has traditionally opened its doors to all mature men students, should confine its entry to trade unionists.

One of the models for a future Fircroft being suggested by the TUC is that of Ruskin, which has a higher proportion of trade unionists on its governing body and which has been conspicuously more successful than Fircroft in managing its internal affairs. But there are sound arguments against turning Fircroft into a second Ruskin. The distinctive characteristics of Fircroft should not be lost and the option of its liberal studies course should remain open to prospective students.

It does not mean that the college should revert to the situation which existed before March, 1975. As the inquiry recognized, the government and governing body of the college badly needed reforming. Even if the trustees appear to have accepted the new formula of a self-selecting governing body, it is not clear.

The inquiry was right to recommend that a new governing body should represent a wider section of the community than the old one. This is the only way in which the future of Fircroft can be secured.

Paul Halmos

Sir,—I should like to add a few words to your obituary on Paul Halmos (*THES*, November 11). I knew him at the start of his academic career when we were colleagues, just after World War Two, at the then South West Essex Technical College. He had a certain renown because of a boy in Budegator. He was a delightful colleague and had a dry and self-deprecating wit.

Your obituary fails to recognize his major contribution to the attention that our contemporary attitudes have been profoundly affected in the direction of humanitarianism and "caring" mainly through psychoanalysis and psychology. He will be missed from among British sociologists because his sociology was so rare: unconfined by departmental and academic boundaries, free of pretensions, both Marxist and scientific, and deeply infused with European scholarship. Yours faithfully,
MAURICE NORTH,
Dean of Social Studies,
Ryerson Poly.

Dip Ed numbers

Sir,—The Queen's University of Belfast would like to correct an error in your article "Teacher training decision provokes row in Ulster" (*THES*, November 4), which gives the impression that the university is contravening government policy on student number taking a DipEd.

The statement, "... the Minister of State set the intake quota for the university course at 20 students" is incorrect. The Department of Education (Northern Ireland) has reduced the number of bursaries available to students undertaking the Queen's one-year course to 90.

However, the number of students to be admitted to any course in a university is, primarily, a matter for the university concerned, and universities take account of the resources available and follow advice from the University Grants Committee on other relevant issues. Yours faithfully,
IVAN D. SHAHAN,
Information and public relations officer,
Queen's University of Belfast.

History

Rhodesia, an unknown world

A History of Rhodesia
by Robert Bloke
Eyre Methuen, £12.50
ISBN 0 413 28350 X

Land and Racial Domination in Rhodesia
by Robin Palmer
Heinemann Educational, £9.00
ISBN 0 435 94237 9

An interesting contrast is provided by these two books. One is the work of a distinguished historian of metropolitan history, whose biography of Disraeli was widely hailed as a masterpiece. The other is the first work of a younger scholar whose whole academic life has been spent in the ex-colonial peripheries. Those of us who have laboured in the vineyard—or salt-mines—of Central African historiography have sometimes wondered what illumination might result from the application to Central Africa of a first-class mind from out of the British academic establishment. In the result the Central Africanist wins hands down. Lord Blake's book is largely interesting as a curiosity; Robin Palmer's comes close to being a definitive account of a crucially important question.

It is true that Lord Blake is not extending himself, despite the formidable length of his book. For far the greater part of the narrative the book is not based on pri-

mary research, while Palmer's book is a masterpiece of archival alchemy. The amount of sanctified material Lord Blake comes up with an engaging solution to the old problem that there are abundant archival sources for the history of Rhodesia up to about 1930 and abundant sources of other kinds for the period since 1933 but that there is a nasty gap in between.

"In the history of a nation, as in the lives of most individuals, there are long passages when nothing very much happens... If the outside world has taken little interest in the history of Southern Rhodesia from the end of the rebellions to the beginning of federation this is largely because much of it is not very interesting."

So he tells us very little about it. The main strength of Robin Palmer's book, on the other hand, resides precisely in his account of the crucial changes of predicament for rural Africans during the years when there were no exciting events, and especially in his account of the impact of the imposition of non-events, the Oprentation.

Lord Blake comes off Rhodesia very much as a tourist, though on the Grand Tour. His opening chapter begins with a tour of the country, pausing at "the three made spectacles for which Southern Rhodesia is celebrated: the rock formations of the Zimbabwe ruins, and the grave of Cecil Rhodes—and using these as pegs on which to

hang a potpourri of pre-colonial Rhodesia. His assessment of the impact of sanctions is cast in terms of Rhodesian alcohol: "By the time I went out there in 1968, French wine was rare, although there seemed ample quantities of Cape wine which, whether red or white, can be excellent when drunk in the southern hemisphere. By 1973, however, it too had largely vanished, and little remained except some Portuguese wines and some peculiarly vinous indigenous products." And what Lord Blake has not seen on his tour he does not write about. Visitors are not encouraged to wander round the (white) trust areas... It is a closed and largely unknown world.

This "closed and largely unknown" world is precisely what Robin Palmer's book illuminates. Palmer's study is about the processes by which the tribal trust areas were made and what has happened to African agriculture and African institutions as a result of these processes of distortion. Palmer does not have oral evidence based on field work, either, but one emerges from his book knowing the African rural areas.

If this was all there was to it, the contrast between the two books would merely make the not very surprising point that people who are not familiar with the history of the inside can tell us more about it than people who come on a visit.

But there are further points to make about both books. To begin with it is not fair to Palmer's book merely to say that it is better than Lord Blake's, faint praise for those who are concerned with Central African historiography. One needs to say firmly that it is very good indeed and at once takes a distinguished place in the historiography of Southern Africa.

And what is most interesting about Lord Blake's book is that it defects so much in spring as much from the drawbacks of the Grand Tour. I have recently re-read his *Disraeli*, which is indeed a splendid book. In *Disraeli* Lord Blake has his local subject, an inexhaustibly fascinating man taking part in exciting events at the centre of national politics. Lord Blake adopts the same approach to the history of Rhodesia. It is hardly to be expected that white Rhodesia—community hardly larger than that of a provincial town—would nourish Disraelis. Figures like Coghlan and Moffat, the first Prime Ministers of "responsible" government, are not striking. Lord Blake is dim and tedious. In fact Rhodesia does rather better than might have been expected.

Lord Blake is interested by Rhodesia, of course, and even by Lobengula. Sir Godfrey Huggins, "sprightly, trim, urbane", excites his affectionate admiration. As for Garfield Todd, Lord Blake was "enchanted by his intelligence, kindness and humour". The primary material drawn upon for his book comes from the papers of Huggins and Todd and Field, and by far its most interesting and useful pages deal with the fall of Todd from power.

But is this a revealing way to understand the history of Rhodesia? (I leave open the question of whether it is ultimately a revealing way of understanding the history of Britain.) It is certainly true that white political power was used to restructure economic and social relations between black and white. But this was worked out in its crucial details at a level lower than that illuminated by the papers which Lord Blake draws on—at the level so clearly revealed by Robin Palmer. In Lord Blake's book it comes as a surprise to be told that the very end that it is clear that white rule cannot long survive. Nothing in the narrative of the book has made it clear. This is a reflection of the absolute unreality of discourse at the white centre—but it suggests that the real turning points have happened off stage.

Terence Ranger

History from Oxford

France 1848-1945
Volume II: Intellect, Taste, and Anxiety
Theodore Zeldin

"It is brilliantly stimulating in its originality... I have very little doubt that this study of France, whatever its aesthetics, is one of the major historical works of our collective lifetime... magnificent." *Roderick Kedward, BBC Radio 3/Listener, £15 Oxford History of Modern Europe*

Early Modern France 1560-1715
Robin Briggs

This book provides an over-all interpretation of a decisive period in French history, from the chaos of the Wars of Religion to the death of Louis XIV. The author combines a clear but economical narrative of the major political events with an analysis of the long-term factors which decisively moulded the evolution of both state and society. £4.25 paper covers £2.25 *OPUS*

Scotland from the Earliest Times to 1630
W. Croft Dickinson

Revised and edited by Archibald A. M. Duncan

Croft Dickinson's masterly history, which has been out of print since 1967, has now been thoroughly revised to take account of research since his death. The principal changes concern the sections on Celtic society, the policy of Edward I, Parliament, and relations between king, nobility, and lesser men; there is a wholly new account of the reign of James III, and a new emphasis has been given to the treatments of feudalism and the Reformation. Third edition. £9.75 paper covers £4.75

A History of Russia
Nicholas V. Riasanovsky

Internationally acclaimed as an authoritative, readable, and well-balanced in its full coverage, this textbook now incorporates major revisions and additions on the post-Stalin period and in the bibliography and reading list. These reflect both domestic and foreign policy developments and the findings of scholarship since the second edition was published in 1968. Third edition. £7.50

Oxford University Press

John Miller

BOOKS

Numbering the past

The Quantitative Approach to Economic History
by C. H. Lee
Martin Robertson, £5.85 and £2.45
ISBN 0 85520 158 4 and 157 6

Dr Lee seeks to provide an introductory survey of efforts to investigate historical questions with economic theory and statistical technique—a daunting task. His essay begins by demonstrating that all historical writing relies as least implicitly on a model of how the world behaves as the basis for selecting evidence. The best economic history simply carries this process to its logical conclusion by making the underlying theory, whatever its shortcomings, as explicit as possible. This process rarely provides definitive results but it does encourage systematic investigation; if a critic does not approve of the choice of model, it is then his task to provide one better and more comprehensive.

The course of such research is well illustrated by Lee in his reviews of successive editions of *Units of North* (1961), *Units* (1967), and *Units* (1971) on the causes of cotton price fluctuations in the antebellum South of the United States. Each author's analysis draws in turn from more complex, more complex, more capable of assessing an increasing amount of historical detail. Indeed Lee is careful to bring out that quantitative economic history has a voracious appetite for detail as ever more complex models force scholars time and again to return to original sources for yet more data.

An outline of the main elements of statistical inference follows. This is illustrated extensively by examples drawn from recent historical research, examining the assumptions which underlie least squares regression, encompassing

not only homoskedasticity and non-autocorrelation of residuals but also the requirement that there be no systematic relationship between the exogenous variable(s) and the error term of each equation. The book concludes with a return to the issue of the role of theory in history, the last substantive chapter taking up the debate which has surrounded the use of counterfactual models in historical research.

Lee's book has the virtues of treating most areas of recent research (carefully, oddly, the research on slavery and United States economic development, the topic which has been the focus of the most extensive, sustained, and controversial quantitative historical research) and of reviewing much of the methodological debate. He is convinced of the usefulness of quantitative methods and argues his case with enthusiasm, conviction, persistence, and determination. The book, however, has the flaws of imprecise analytical focus and, in the discussion of econometric results, of critical insensitivity and misstatement. His discussion of economic theory, for example, fails to consider directly the logic of optimization which is the very essence of both economics and of statistical inference, and this deprives him of the only theory which could successfully link the many disparate studies he cites.

It is also a pity that he is unwilling to go beyond mere presentation of synopses of quantitative research and offer independent criticism of that research. Previous works of quantitative historical work by Wright and von Tunzelmann, both of which are cited by Lee in his lengthy bibliography, have set high standards of criticism, showing that reviews can expand historical understanding. While reporting recent research, Lee's work is also marred by failure to recog-

nize the implicit equilibrium assumptions embedded in the regression results he examines and by errors in the discussion of statistical methods. His treatment of the inferential problems caused by non-autocorrelation, for example, is simply wrong. Finally in the debate on counterfactuals Lee argues that: "It seems reasonable to conclude that there is a rule for the counterfactual model in the study of economic history but that it is a technique that possesses only limited application to problems of a particular status, and does not have universal applicability."

This is an extremely perverse view for one who professes the usefulness of statistical methods in historical inquiry. Only an absolute determinist, convinced of the inevitability of all events, can reject counterfactual possibilities. For those who are not determinists, speculation on alternative possible outcomes of historical events is inevitable. The only point of interest is whether the counterfactual speculation is conducted so as to reveal causality or not in the process. Under consideration, whether it be the impact of a railroad, the efficiency of slavery, or whatever. The determinist however, would of course reject all historical statistical analysis since such analysis is premised on the belief that historical processes are inherently stochastic. Entering into statistical inference logically requires counterfactual possibilities.

While students may find Lee's book useful, it is neither as stimulating nor as valuable as might reasonably be hoped. To do fair, however, the book is an undertaking that is forbiddingly difficult and Lee's book does offer the dedicated reader some limited guidance.

William Kennedy



St Mark from the York Gospels. A genuine relic of the pre-conquest Middle Ages, since this Gospel book was already in York by about 1000. It is probably the only one of its kind in the world. It has been used as a text-book for deans, bishops and curates. From *A History of York Minster* edited by G. E. Deacy and Harold Cant, and published by Oxford University Press, £9.75.

In the historical underworld

Crime in England 1550-1800
edited by J. S. Cockburn
Methuen, £10.50 and £6.95
ISBN 0 416 83960 6 and 83970 3

Appropriately enough, this interesting and path-finding volume of new essays on crime in the early modern period opens with an introduction by Professor G. R. Elton in which the misdemeanours of the contributors are exposed and receive due correction. The tone is set by Professor Elton's throwaway remark about "the present contributors' or accused of not asking some of the right questions. Some of them are accused of creating a smoke-screen of jargon and of labouring the obvious.

Their approach, it is said, turns "crime" into a tool for analysing social standards and behaviour and offers opportunities for moral disapproval." Certainly their preoccupation with "history from below" endows the contributors with a bias which is different from Professor Elton's own. Such historians are "concerned to redress a balance not only in historiography but also in the fortunes of the man who study". They start with preconceptions about class relationships and argue, admittedly with a great deal of evidence to support them, that the law worked very largely in the interests of men of property. Confronted with such heresies Professor Elton is well aware that some of the essays in this volume have been influenced by E. P. Thompson, that criminal modernist of the historical underworld, and his recent book *Whigs and Hunters*.

Some of the contributors to *Crime in England* are judged to be more critical than others. J. A. Sharpe is said to rely on "doubtful generalizations" (Lawrence Stone's, to make matters worse). Alan Macfarlane

"stretches the category 'crime' beyond what it can safely bear" and helps make Essex look like "the one county equipped with criminals". Dr Beattie contributes a peculiar variant of the distorting pre-conception when he ascribes the relatively lenient treatment of female offenders to the alleged fact that they were regarded as less of a social threat.

Bowdlered and alarmed by the intrusion of this prosecutor-cum-judge and fearful lest his innocent contributors should be carried off to the new Tyburn being hastily erected at Cambridge, the converted editor therefore becomes a counsel for the defence. In his book, he affirms staunchly, "manuscript sources have been allowed to speak for themselves". Scholarly caution is the hallmark of each essay. "Most importantly, they are, almost without exception, unmarked by the ideological biases which mar both older accounts and some more recent discussions of eighteenth-century criminality." In the face of such divergent legal opinions, not surprisingly the jury begins to look both uneasy and confused.

In fact as the trial proceeds the confusion is dispelled and, to cut a long story short, the contributors are either acquitted outright or let off with a caution. Even the judge admits that those he has been trying will probably be able to convict him of "cross error and complicity". The threat the accused posed was less serious than at first appeared. Geographically their coverage was restricted to only six English counties and only three indictable offences were explored in any detail in their essays. Some of the contributors were bornlessly local in their concerns.

And yet in the last analysis it was the strength of the contributors' case rather than the leniency

of the judge that secured the acquittal. Dr Baker—on whom Cambridge men, never really under suspicion anyway—writes forcefully about criminal courts and procedures in this period. Professor Cockburn makes a preliminary survey of the nature and incidence of crime in three counties in the years 1559-1625. Mr Sharpe focuses on a single parish (Kelwell Easton in Essex) and in the process writes one of the most fascinating chapters in the whole book. M. J. Ingram and P. B. Munslow take William as their unit and look respectively at communities and courts and at the operation of the game law.

Dr Curtis, with unusual modesty, tries to make sense of general sessions appearances in *Crimes in the Fragment* (1971). There are two very recent accounts of crime in this period. Professor Cockburn makes a preliminary survey of the nature and incidence of crime in three counties in the years 1559-1625. Mr Sharpe focuses on a single parish (Kelwell Easton in Essex) and in the process writes one of the most fascinating chapters in the whole book. M. J. Ingram and P. B. Munslow take William as their unit and look respectively at communities and courts and at the operation of the game law.

Altogether the book parades a formidable amount of research and a barrage of new questions. The result is a corresponding heat of argument and there is a somewhat unsystematic, psychoanalytical treatment of infaucible in the eighteenth century. Dr Macfarlane summarizes his book on witchcraft as a masterly and perceptive essay on the working of the courts and in Surrey between 1730 and 1753 and concludes that a system of justice which originated in rural conditions was ill adapted to more impersonal structures of urban and commercial society. A. A. Knefla supplies a critical bibliography on crime and criminal justice.

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BOOKS

Norman trade
The Two Italies: Economic Relations between the Norman Kingdom of Sicily and the Norman Communes
by David Abulafia
Cambridge University Press, £14.50
ISBN 0 521 21211 1

Modern Italy has been divided between the backward agricultural south and industrial Lombardy and Suvy, but in the Middle Ages there was a rather different contrast and symbiosis between the agricultural south and mercantile commercial cities like Venice, Genoa and Pisa. David Abulafia has chronicled an early stage in the development of this relationship.

His book, like many others, owes its charm and shape largely to the survival of a series of documents. These are the registers kept by public notaries in the city of Genoa in the twelfth century in which they set down mercantile contracts which they had been employed to draw up, often between merchants going abroad on ventures and their financial backers, laying down how the profits were to be shared out. For the twelfth century, which has left us no customs accounts or other records capable of yielding global statistics, these are a good source and they enable Dr Abulafia to tell the story of Genoese trade with the South.

The period with which he is concerned is from 1130 to 1194 when Southern Italy and Sicily were united in one kingdom by the Norman kings who were therefore able to make mutually advantageous treaties with the commune of Genoa, the Genoese got protection for their merchants over a large area, the kings got more customs and better outlets for produce from their own extensive dominions.

Mediterranean trade was complex and cut across religious divisions. Abulafia gives us a glimpse of this extremely diverse world of Muslims, Jews and Christians, best known at an earlier period, but documents preserved by Egyptian Jews in Sicily show that Sicily was only one and never the dominant, centre in the Genoese enterprise, which spanned the world from Spain to Syria, it had certain outstanding advantages. First, Genoa, like other Italian northern towns, was dependent on importing grain. Sicily was a great grain producing area. Second, the Genoese could act as middlemen for the textile industry. Sicily produced cotton which was imported in the raw state into the manufacturing towns of the north. A unified kingdom was also a great advantage.

But the political background was uneven. Genoese policy had to take into account the attitude of Byzantine emperors, whose friendship was commercial and necessary in another area, and of German kings who demanded Genoese help when they invaded Italy in the hope of stopping the Normans and were not so dangerous to the Genoese as they were to the Normans. The story ends with German victory in the Hohenstaufen Henry VI's conquest of Sicily.

With the help of his contracts Abulafia traces the story of commercial risk and political right-of-walking year by year. Historians in general will probably be most interested by the indications he gives of the forces tending to develop European trade in one area or another, and towards the medieval climax. At the end of his period Flemish textiles were beginning to be taken to Sicily.

The book adds something to our understanding of the medieval take-off. Most of the book, however, consists of patient and sure-footed analysis of tedious documents. The author allows himself a few, but not too many, asides. He is particularly good on the origin of that gold which was flowing from Sicily into Genoa (the reverse is true). In general he avoids the temptation to theorize. His careful and elegant demonstration of the evidence carries conviction.

George Holmes

Ditches and walls
Common Field and Enclosure in England 1450-1850
by J. A. Yelling
Methuen, £8.95 and £3.95
ISBN 0 331 15703 6 and 1570 4 7

At the beginning of this century there was a great deal of interest in the enclosure of English land and its effect on the village community: important books were published by G. Slater, R. H. Tawney, E. C. K. Gonner, J. L. and Barbara Hammond and H. L. Gray, in the few years before the First World War. But although there has been continued interest in this subject since then there have been few attempts to take a general view of the problem.

There are three good reasons why a general discussion of enclosure is difficult. First, the word covers quite distinct processes which did not necessarily occur simultaneously. It could be used to mean the physical enclosure of a field with a hedge, wall or ditch; or to describe the consolidation of many small fields, scattered among those of his neighbours, into one compact block of land; and, most important, it was used to describe the abolition of customary rights and common husbandry practices.

Second, there is a lack of information: it is true that the act of parliamentary enclosure from the middle of the eighteenth century has left Acts and Awards, but they cover only a comparatively small proportion of England (Yelling excludes the enclosure of waste from his survey, and concentrates upon the commonfields).

Third, much of the contemporary accounts of enclosure were highly coloured and not to be trusted. Sixteenth-century pamphleteers and many agricultural writers of the eighteenth century thought enclosure the only path to improvement, although the advantages were not so clearly stated.

Not surprisingly, Yelling's account deals more with the act of parliamentary enclosure than the preceding period, although he makes it clear that enclosure had been going on since at least the middle of the fifteenth century, although primarily in the area where

parliamentary enclosure had effect, in the Great Ouse country from the North River to the Isle of Wight.

Yelling begins by showing the unsatisfactory nature of enclosure of the pattern of enclosure: a careful analysis of general enclosure in south east Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Wiltshire and Herefordshire. He turns to the characteristics of piecemeal enclosure.

In later chapters the account turns to the parliamentary enclosure which he shows that enclosure was not, at any rate in the terms of land planning, a new phenomenon. That large farms had appeared before the 1700s and were usually run by a few powerful landlords is a thoughtful chapter on enclosure in the common field areas of the eighteenth century. The enclosure of waste in the eighteenth century was not necessarily a new phenomenon. The enclosure of waste in the eighteenth century was not necessarily a new phenomenon. The enclosure of waste in the eighteenth century was not necessarily a new phenomenon.

Island in the Virginian sea
Ireland in the Age of the Tudors
by R. Dudley Edwards
Croom Helm, £7.95
ISBN 0 85664 454 2

In the sixteenth century Ireland experienced a series of complex and dramatic changes. The discovery and subsequent colonisation of the New World made it into an island in the Virginian sea, instead of being a hinterland, one of the remote and semibarbarous fringes of Christendom. With the rise of the English-Veloz rivalry and the reformation of the medieval church, Ireland became a node of increasing significance on the European seaboard. Inevitably, the Tudor monarchs were bound to intervene to suppress the over-zealous subjects and the administrative inefficiencies of the ineffective English Ireland.

The reduction of Ireland to a colony, or, as Professor Edwards puts it, "the destruction of the Irish civilisation", proved to be a long and costly process, not completed until after O'Neill's surrender at Mullinabreena in 1603. By then Ireland had been united as a Kingdom, the Anglican settlement had been effected, and the Scottish presence in Ulster had been accepted, and was about to be strengthened by further plantation and colonisation.

All this Edwards sees through the eyes of a believer in the primacy of politics. He also, like the late Edmund Curtis, sees Ireland as a stage on which a large dramatic performance took place. This combined with a narrative approach, has pro-

Divided by faith
Religious Controversies of the Elizabethan Age: A Survey of Printed Sources
by Peter Milward
The Scholar Press, £12.00
ISBN 0 85957 356 1

The battle for men's minds in Elizabethan England raged with ferocity for over 40 years, and they produced more than 600 works, ranging from small pamphlets to enormous tomes which, one suspects, were read only by the directly involved.

The controversies fought savagely because they believed that they had the truth and that their opponents were lending men to damnation. It was not simply a straightforward conflict between the Established Church and Roman Catholicism, or even a triangular affair including the Puritans. At times Catholic fought Protestant, and Protestant united against Catholics and other unorthodoxes. All the time, and were filled with faith and hope, too often they forgot that.

A considerable part of the debate was conducted in Latin, and a number of foreigners joined in. The controversialists gave plenty of work to the licensed and unlicensed presses in England and to printers in the Netherlands, Germany, France and elsewhere. This is the bibliography of the controversy, and it is surely a masterpiece of research. Moreover, as one reads Milward's survey, one does not see some of those "gleams" which Milward hopes will one day be set forth in full splendour in a volume of another volume of the controversy. It is a pity that this book, one hopes he will read these works and who will read them.

Patrick McGrath

BOOKS

Wide-ranging essayist
Choice and Commitment
by Felix Gilbert
Cambridge University Press, £13.90
ISBN 0 521 21211 1

Several generations of young historians Felix Gilbert has been a prominent scholar of pre-modern Europe. Even the characters of this discoverer might be recognised one of the great historians of the world. But he has been an outstandingly well-read man, and his knowledge of the past has been his principal strength. He has been an outstandingly well-read man, and his knowledge of the past has been his principal strength.

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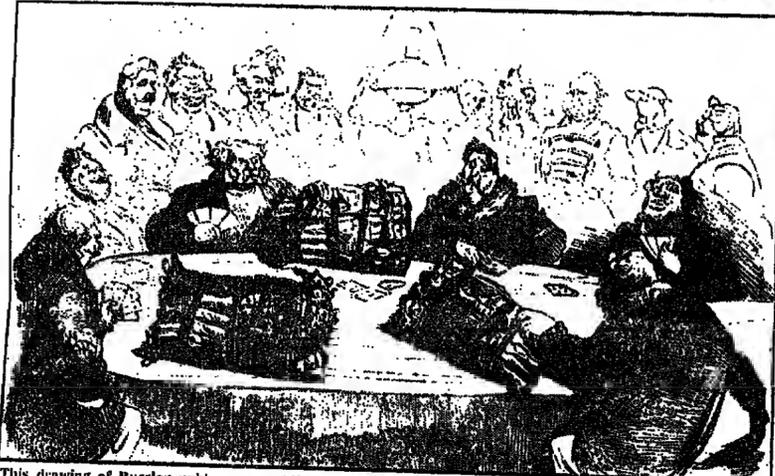
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BOOKS



This drawing of Russian noblemen gambling for their serfs, with the serfs represented by the bundles of dolls, is taken from *The Illustrated Book of World History* by Margaret Sherman and Derek Wilson, published by Evans Brothers at £6.95.

A private man

Charles Stewart Parnell
by F. S. L. Lyons
Collins, £8.50
ISBN 0 211682 0

It is the achievement of this fine biography that what we do not know about Parnell now we are unlikely ever to know. Building upon his own earlier works, adding further original research and a remarkable synthesis of existing learning, Dr Lyons has pieced together what was the private man behind the public figure, and has integrated them with a consistent meticulousness that is utterly convincing.

He shows the tightrope that Parnell had to walk in order to walk between extremism and constitutionalism; he shows the successive turning points in his career, above all his Kilmainham compact with Gladstone in 1882, and the latter's public adoption of Home Rule in 1886. He positively illuminates previously disputed issues as diverse as the Kilmainham treaty itself, the "last" years from 1882-85, the lead up to the 1885 election and the instruction to vote Tory, the O'Shea affair (to which, he concludes, O'Shea was privy from an early date) and the Boulogne negotiations.

In his limits, too, the dramatic highlights of Parnell's career are as absorbing as the most compelling thriller—the Piggott forgeries and the Special Commission, the divorce household, committee room 15, and the frenetic last months.

All of this was only to be expected from the author of so many graceful and perceptive related works. But how close in this study does Lyons bring us to a penetration of that hitherto impenetrable personality, so overbearing, so haughty and yet at times so charming; and does he give us any satisfaction in Parnell's view of Home Rule, of the Irish nation, or of the place therein of Ulster Protestantism?

Parnell's character emerges as full-blooded: the country gentleman, the political genius, the engaging politician and the man of passion (of private and public life) as well as an infatigable and tireless publicist. It is in Lyons's eyes that we never lose sight of this tension, though in the necessarily separate treatment of specific incidents it is not always possible to keep before the reader all of its jostling elements. The political animal, shrewd tactician and lofty idealist, is weighed by the concurrent demands of the secret affair with Katharine O'Shea are less apparent, though for those years their influence must have been a private force, something to hide, inevitably, to be content to view his public self largely through the eyes

of his political colleagues. Lyons does do this, but he does not distinguish the man from the politician, and he does not challenge the man's career, but he does challenge the man's achievements.

What Parnell felt about the future was, Lyons says, realistic in that the long run would matter, in that it was a matter of time—whether as a private man or as a public man—before he would be forced to choose between the two.

On the resulting social and political role of the Church, or of Ulster Protestantism, Parnell had little to say, but Lyons has a great deal to say about it. Lyons's confidence in the possibility of a theory itself might be defined in its own right as a theory, but it is a theory that is worth reading.

Pragmatist, opportunist, but also a man of principle, Parnell is a man who is not a radical innovator. His supreme achievement was to take a man who was a man of principle and to give him a man of principle.

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G. Ionescu describes the dilemmas of Europe's communists, caught between the orthodoxies of social democracy and Soviet-style Marxism-Leninism

Eurocommunism: a new road, or a survival strategy?

There are two definitions of Eurocommunism. One, which is very difficult to reconcile because it is so objective, because in other words each camp knows far itself that the positions at which it stands now are the conditions of its political survival, for the former in opposition to the latter in opposition.

The present leaders of the CPSU have always admitted that power in the USSR, and to all Soviet-style states, resides above all in the state economy, defence, education and information of the whole country. Indeed, when faced with the alternative model propounded by the Czechoslovak Communist Party in 1968, the CPSU reassured them that the second definition was firmness in the famous letter of the five Warsaw Treaty Organization parties of 18 July 1968 in the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

Moreover, the present CPSU leadership is deeply imbued with that legacy of Stalinist philosophy which links together in their minds the progress of revolutionary communism in the world with the progress of the USSR as a super-power in world affairs.

On the other side, Eurocommunists are well aware that the 1947-type methods of imposing the Leninist "dictatorship of the proletariat" are not only unusable, but positively counterproductive in countries such as the France, Italy or Spain in 1977, and they have and as much to the leaders of the CPSU.

Moreover, ever since the Western communist parties lost both face and credibility during the campaign ordered by Stalin in 1947 to wreck industrial development in Western Europe, they know that the great wrecking party of the working class in these countries will no longer wreck havoc on their industries, or lose their jobs, for the sake of revolutionary political action.

The Eurocommunists are only too well aware of this, and they have concluded—indeed, in the present conditions of interdependence of industrial societies, and with a strongly unionized working class, it would be very difficult, if not impossible, once in power, to ban strikes, direct industrial action, and demonstrations. Yet the banning of precisely these activities is the main weapon for the imposition of the discipline observed in the Soviet "state of the whole people".

Above all, the Eurocommunists have concluded—at least since the Czechoslovak crisis—that socialism, if it is to be victorious, must have a "human face" and that this implies not only the full observance of all human rights, but also extensive rights of participation, such as workers' councils in enterprises (banned in Russia since 1971), political participation through free elections and a multiplicity of parties (both banned in Russia since 1917).

Such an array of divergences is difficult indeed to reconcile. But a solution which remains possible is actually being sought by "fraternal" parties like the Romanian communist party, which the extreme left of the debate of the 1970s, the whole dispute is merely a pretence, a simulation by the two sides in order to help Eurocommunists to win votes and popularity. According to the latter, it is one of the aims of the present family-friendly exchange of theoretical views between members of the United communist family.



Enrico Berlinguer, secretary of the Italian Communist Party and architect of the "historic compromise". But would Gramsci have approved?

There is historical evidence that in some cases, or crises, the views of Western communists have been heard in the Kremlin. Moreover, the moral crisis that the double pressure of the Helsinki-Helsinki stipulations and the Brezhnev regime seems to be trying to impose on its impeccable performance in the field of human rights.

Concomitantly, there is also ample evidence, confirmed by the refusal recently to allow Carrillo to deliver his prepared speech at the anniversary celebration in Moscow of the October revolution, that the Soviet leaders do not want their peoples to be contaminated by the Eurocommunist heresy. The same domestic motivation played a great part also in their decision to extinguish the Czechoslovak heresy.

This brings us to a more far-fetched but already relevant theory with regard to the relations of power between the Eurocommunists and the Soviet Union. According to this minor pessimistic theory of all the regional brands of communism, Anglo-Irish, Icelandic, American, African or Latin American communism, Eurocommunism is the most unadaptable to the conditions of the geo-political situation in Europe, which is so thoroughly dominated by the military might of the Soviet Union which now extends over half the continent. Moreover, whatever its setbacks in the economic, political or biological fields, the Soviet Union, in the last decade or so, has made enormous strides in terms of nuclear equipment (and especially relevant in Europe, conventional nuclear armament, military aviation and rockets and space technology).

Europe is still the territory on which this enormous military might can be brought to bear most effectively, both from central and northern Europe, and now from the Mediterranean. The danger of "flattening" of Western Europe would be greater if its defences were to be weakened.

Seen in this light, the situation of Eurocommunist governments in Western Europe would be a hauss for Soviet interventionism, both in the political influence of Western Europe and in the ideological independence of the Eurocommunist parties themselves. For, Eurocommunist governments in any Western country will be as vulnerable as was Czechoslovakia in 1968, to the Brezhnev doctrine of "proletarian internationalism".

The "Brezhnev doctrine" is particularly dangerous insofar as it is couched in terms which make it applicable in any kind of situation in which the interests of world-wide socialism are at stake.

Three ranges of arguments can be invoked against this theory. The first derives from the public rejection of the doctrine of "proletarian internationalism" made already by intercommunist parties, and by the latter in different modalities—that of the French CP being the most equivocal. In the case of the Italian CP the rejection is both explicit and implicit, inasmuch as they declared their intention not to take Italy out of NATO, at least for a while.

The second range of arguments points not only to Yugoslavia, but also to Romania's unqualified defiance of the Brezhnev doctrine during the Czechoslovak crisis. The argument here seems to rotate around the logic of resistance of the defender with a limiting doubt about that of the Dukekites in 1968.

strong organizational instrument, they will be able to weather all situations, whether of persuasion or of violence.

The second concern is the fact that a scenario does not necessarily work out as planned, and that therefore, the Eurocommunist scenario might turn out quite differently from what is intended. In Europe, the situation goes from bad to worse. Inflation spirals upwards, capital flight, the willingness of both employers and workers to strike, the opposition campaigns and the people run.

Should the communist government resign? Or should it resort to emergency measures, which in Marxist-Leninist context, and applied by a Leninist organization, correspond with the beginnings of the escalating dictatorship of the proletariat?

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Canadian J. Philosophy

Edinburgh UNIVERSITY PRESS

The life of Super-rat

Sir Samuel Hoare: A Political Biography
by J. A. Cross
Corgi, £11.00
ISBN 0 224 11135 5

Among a company of appeasing rats, Hoare has long been Super-rat. The appellation is remarkably common. From the Opposition it was so worn in his case that Hoare was responsible for the Government of India Bill which Churchill ignored so much, it was natural that Hoare should have told his fellow MPs, "I will break this bloody rat's neck if I can break my own". But Cadogan did not believe the things Churchill believed: he ranks among the most loyal of Chamberlainites. Even so, his diary wishes the rat's neck to be broken. The rat's leaving the ship. The quicker we get them out of the country the better.

On the other hand, Hoare could draw to himself, in his uncharismatic fashion, testimonies of sympathy and praise. The tawdry Germanophile Viceroy was prepared to think well of him, for example, and point to types of Hoare that others found mocked in Templewood. The future Lord of a dispensation assessment of his standing as a human being as much as a statesman.

That is not, however, what Professor Cross had in mind to do. This is a political biography (a newish genre, comprising mainly what political scientists write while pretending to be historians) which side-steps the burning question with Rousseauque agility. (Why was Hoare hated? I do not know. Was it legitimate? That question I think I can answer.) None the less, in answering the questions that he asks, Cross does an interesting interpretative gloss on Hoare's career.

which was badly needed and which will go a long way towards rescuing an able politician from his detractors.

What Hoare wanted, during a ministerial career that spanned 18 years and six departments, was the same thing that other ambitious Conservatives wanted. His besetting sin was that he wanted it more than they did. He wanted it more than they did. He wanted it more than they did. He wanted it more than they did.

That year was in it the biggest and blackest; and it is inevitable that this biography will be read most for its two chapters on the disastrous period at the Foreign Office. The story of the Hoare-Laval pact has never been properly told from Hoare's point of view and the material presented by Cross shows convincingly that Hoare was guilty, at worst, of a sick man's error of judgment.

It would be pleasant to record a similar satisfaction with the rest of the book but its history of expression and overly epigrammatic tone deny it the title of definitive biography. Perhaps a more old-fashioned approach, concentrating on Hoare and the formidable Lady Maud as people interacting with other people, will do more to unravel a tangle of impressions still presented by this tragicomic figure.

Michael Bentley

Reviewers

Michael Bentley is lecturer in history at the University of Sheffield. D. W. Harkness, professor of Irish history at Queen's University, Belfast, is author of *The Restless Dominion and The Post-War World*. George Holmes, fellow of St. Catharine's College, Oxford, and tutor in medieval history, is author of *The Good Parliament and The Floridie Enlightenment*. J. R. Medlicott is fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, and author of *Thomas of Lancaster 1307-22*. Patrick McGrath, professor of history at the University of Bristol, is author of *Peasants and Puritans under Elizabeth*. John Miller, author of *Popery and*

The Ghana Archive of the Basel Mission 1829-1917

This is a new publication in microfilm prepared under the auspices of the African Studies Association of the United Kingdom. The project concerns the Ghana Archive for the period from the landing of the first Basel missionaries in Accra to the major eorum in the Mission's work in Ghana caused by the intervention of its missionaries during the first World War.

The core of the collection is an approximately 15,000 document series of letters and reports sent to Basel from Ghana between 1829 and 1917. This Archive provides not only detailed insight into the development of the Basel Mission church, but also contains of the only regular series of reports from a number of inland areas in Ghana in the 19th century and is explicit, if not comprehensive, in its reporting on political, economic and social affairs. The language of the Archive is German with the prevalence of the old German handwriting, the *Schreibschrift*. Approximately 500 English reports are preserved from Ghanaian churches and the collection will also include all the English language helps towards the using of the Archive produced by Hans Debenham and Paul Jenkins.

The collection is contained on 170 reels of 35mm microfilm and further details may be obtained from BE Microfilm Limited, Bradford Road, East Angley, Wakefield, West Yorkshire WF3 2JN. Telephone Wakefield 823971.

Independence

"Side by side with this, in one form or another, the parties claim their total independence in relation to international matters and the best interests of the socialist states, without ceasing on that account to be internationalist. On the other hand, I am convinced that the dictatorship of the proletariat is not the way to succeed. In establishing their own political system, the forces of the working people in the democratic countries at developed capitalism."

Besides, the schema of a proletarian state outlined by Lenin in 1917 and Revolution has not been fulfilled everywhere, and least of all in the country which has been presented to us today as the ideal model.

The outspokenness of Carrillo's criticism caused some confusion. The Communists Party of the Soviet Union, most of the communist parties of the Soviet bloc, and several Western European communist parties criticized it as "revisionist" and "anti-Soviet". Even the communist leaders of Italy and France, while defending Carrillo, recognized that he had gone too far for them in some of his statements.

Since then, the argument has continued and what is lost in substance it has gained in depth. It has gradually transformed itself into a genuine examination of the European-Leninist in the conditions of developed industrial societies. The genuineness and seriousness of this examination derives from the arguments of the extreme right and the extreme left of the debate of the 1970s, the whole dispute is merely a pretence, a simulation by the two sides in order to help Eurocommunists to win votes and popularity. According to the latter, it is one of the aims of the present family-friendly exchange of theoretical views between members of the United communist family.

The differences in the philosophy Eurocommunists carefully calculate.

Parliamentary regime

Now the Eurocommunists assert that this rule of the parliamentary regime is going to be just the same as the rule of the bourgeoisie. Yet there must be a discrepancy between this pledge, and their oft-repeated pledge to carry through a final "revolutionary transformation" of society.

Carrillo gets around this by arguing that Eurocommunists will not "transform" society, but "reform" it. Does that mean that the Swedish socialists have merely "administered" Sweden for 40 years, but have not transformed their country more radically because they were acting within the framework of parliamentary democracy? Or do they intend to do better when acting within the same framework?

There are two issues here which, to my knowledge, have not been fully explored and discussed by the Eurocommunists. The first issue concerns the importance which, like Leninists, the Eurocommunists attach to "the organization", the "party of order", the "disciplined" and "effective" "steel-like" organization (to use Lenin's expression) gives them an essential superiority, indeed in Italy it makes them, in moments of crisis, the "party of order".

Like Lenin, and for that matter like the present leaders of the CPSU, they reckon that with such a

Underground Notes MIHAJLO MIHAJLOV

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Mihajlov is a Yugoslav writer and dissident currently serving a seven-year prison term for the dissemination of "hostile propaganda". Known as "Yugoslavia's Solzhenitsyn" he has continued to publish at his peril in the underground (Samizdat) journals. This collection of his most recent essays forms a testament to the obscure strength of the human spirit. Whatever his subject he reveals himself to be a man of passion and wisdom who infuses his writing with hope and a clear vision of man's common humanity. £5.25

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ANIKA LEMAIRE

Translated by David Morey

The work of Jacques Lacan, the eminent French psychoanalyst, is recognized as being of vital importance to psychoanalysts, philosophers and all those concerned with the study of man and language. This is the first general exposition of Lacan's important but difficult work, now in an English translation, revised from the French edition. The book also has an introduction by Jacques Lacan. £7.25

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This is a comprehensive and lucid guide through the developments of semiology and structuralism to the profound change that has recently occurred under the influence of Althusser's Marxism and Lacan's psychoanalysis. The book explains how the encounter of the two disciplines—psychoanalysis and Marxism—on the ground of their common problem—language—has produced a new understanding of society and its subjects. £4.50

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS SOCIAL HISTORY OF EDWARDIAN BRITAIN

BY JAMES BISHOP



FORWORD BY SIR CHARLES PETRIE

This is the second volume in this series, which draws on the archives of *The Illustrated London News* to present portraits of earlier times as illustrated by those who lived through them. The first dealt with Queen Victoria's Britain and this new book, with more than 200 contemporary illustrations and text by James Bishop, describes the ebullient age that followed—a time of affluence and ostentation, of vigorous social discipline, of peace and plenty, but also one of poverty and unrest, and of growing uncertainty about Britain's place in the world.

The Social History of Edwardian Britain, price £4.80.

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Thomas More, Edmund Wilson
Anta, East-West Art

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BOOKS

Uses of memory

Learning and Memory
by Wayne A. Wickelgren
Prentice-Hall, £10.35
ISBN 0 13 527663 2

Memory and Cognition
by Walter Kintsch
Wiley, £9.40
ISBN 0 471 48072 X

It is difficult to avoid making direct comparisons between these two books, and they might well be seen as alternatives to each other as well as to the plethora of texts with the word "memory" in their titles. These two additions to the memory literature are both written by eminent North Americans who have made stable contributions in this field of research, and they are both intended for use on courses which cover the three areas mentioned by their titles—learning, memory and cognition.

They both lack the view of man as a dynamic, interactive and purposive organism. In both we are presented with man as a passive information processor, and the word "strategy" does not appear in the index of Wickelgren's book. To be fair, Kintsch is occasionally prepared to admit this source of variability and change in behaviour, and Wickelgren makes use of the concept of processing dynamics of information, but without suggesting how the processes are controlled and suppressed.

And here the dissimilarities start to appear, for although the two books refer to the same areas of inquiry, they are really very different texts. Whereas Wickelgren sets out to produce a course text, Kintsch is satisfied with this as an incidental aim, and his is best viewed as a support text. In consequence, the new reader to the area should start with Wickelgren, and move over to Kintsch when the time to start research on the subject, as its detailed descriptions and provocative ideas will then be best appreciated.

Wickelgren provides an extensive coverage with discussions ranging from reinforcement, motivation and animal problem-solving to semantic memory, semantic networks, and motor skills. Although there is no reluctance to review studies using animals and those using human subjects, there is conspicuously little attempt to relate the two areas of inquiry, even when it might be appropriate. If you learn a task while under the influence of certain drugs, then they are able to perform that task only when the drug is again administered. This state-dependent learning is also observed in humans, at least in the case of alcohol, and similar processes may be at work here in rats and men. If there is a justification for investigating the psychology of rodents it must include some reference to the psychology of humans. Accordingly, we might have expected some discussion of the cross-species relationships of this phenomenon. The thorough descriptions in *Learning and Memory* make frequent reference to everyday life in a successful attempt to make comprehensible the concepts under-

review. Thus, Wickelgren's discussion of learned helplessness starts with some details of the reinforcement schedule which his parents applied to him as a child. Such experiences are recounted as part of the author's intention to produce a course text. All of the best educational principles are observed in the letter in this book, from special repetition to all objectives-text-summary format which closely resembles the system of "tell 'em what you're going to tell 'em; tell 'em; tell 'em what you've just told 'em".

Much of Wickelgren's text is built around a theoretical framework involving the distinction between associative and non-associative learning, and the numerous dichotomies in the study of memory being the most infamous, this is a useful distinction between information retained and retrieved on the basis of its physical characteristics (non-associative), and information which is unessential, synthesized and characterized by the organism (associative). This is one of the few valid dichotomies, but the only justification for its repeated appearance is that of educational effectiveness. It is just another of the many dichotomies, and within each of the category headings there is much which is not explained by an effect being described as associative or non-associative.

Kintsch's *Memory and Cognition* is the second (revised) edition of his *Learning, Memory and Cognition Processes* (1970), and contains an enormous improvement in that rather dry text. The contents of the second edition reflect the wave of cognition which is pervasive in human experimental psychology. The first edition was justifiably mathematical on the basis, and the title is accurate: the book deals with memory, and some of its uses—notably in language processing and in thinking. This is an excellent balance, and demonstrates the work of someone who is in the centre of developments. The chapters concerning semantic memory and language comprehension are particularly readable, and deal with memory as an interactive process which cannot be investigated independently of perception, language, meaning and reasoning.

The contribution of Kintsch's own research on prose processing is evident here, in a comparative review of his propositional theory of meaning and of associative theories. One striking surprising impression gained from these discussions is that of memory being a by-product of processing. As a story is processed through work-identification in the synthesis of the text, memory traces will be generated by each of the stages of processing, as described by Kintsch's known theory of a decade ago. This cannot be the full explanation of course, because memories need to be used and have a distinct function in our adaptive behaviour, but these might form the basis of Wickelgren's non-associative memories.

Geoffrey Underwood

Control theory

Introduction to State-variable Analysis
by P. F. Blackman
Macmillan, £10.00
ISBN 0 333 14680 8

This is a clear straightforward introduction to control theory emphasizing the state-vector (to describe the complete condition of a linear system), and starting from complex frequency analysis; s-plane techniques and the root-locus method. The author aims to establish a feel for the ideas rather than to develop the details of advanced work, and in this he has been very successful. Each chapter concludes with a good selection of problems and with numerous references for further reading.

A knowledge of matrix algebra and the Laplace transform (with complex analysis) is all that is required to begin, and after the

natural introduction to the subject later chapters deal with the important concepts of controllability and observability. A transfer function approach to linear systems is able to cope only with the controllable and observable part of the system, so it is here that the state-variable approach pays off. Finally discrete-time systems are considered at some length; by these are meant not only the obvious discretization in which differential equations are replaced by difference ones (in which case real time is no longer involved) but also those in which both discrete and continuous portions are coupled (as when a servomechanism is operated by discrete sampling of a control signal).

It forms an excellent introduction for students of control engineering, particularly valuable for mathematics and physics undergraduates.

C. W. Kilmister

Phobias

Phobias and Obsessions: Understanding and Treating
by Joy McVillo
Allen & Unwin, £4.50 and £5.00
ISBN 04 150063 6 and 150063 7

This is a useful plain text manual to phobias and their treatment by simple language, graphics, and diagrams. Joy McVillo describes the phobias, and some of the causes, and the methods used to get rid of them.

For the most part her advice and judgment are sound, and evidence is given to the different therapies, she occasionally uses such nonsense as the scream or the Oedipal complex respect as the same (mainly behavioural) actually work. But the general aim of the book is done in a more pragmatic and methods of treatment.

There is a chapter devoted to obsessions; but it is bringing much light into the dark, and the appearance of "obsessions" in the title, which is likely to find aid and comfort in this book (not least the useful list of addresses, both sides of the Atlantic, to who can turn for help), and likely to find much of use.

J. A. G.

Reviewers

J. A. Banks, professor of sociology at the University of Leicester, is the author of *Trade Unionism and Industrial Participation*.
Dennis Tait is lecturer in Law at the New University of Ulster, Coleraine.
Geoffrey Underwood is author of *Attention and Memory*.



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The costs involved in transporting British students to France together with the extraordinary financial obstacles created by the British Government to their foreign students from coming here combine to make the production of audiovisual aids an indispensable branch of French studies.

The University of Warwick has ventured to meet this need by producing these two films *Quiet Days in Vichy* and *The Heavy Affair* in the hope that they will be of wide and lasting interest to educational institutions at various levels. Eventually it is hoped to complete a series of nine films providing the core of a course on modern French society and institutions; the films serving as illustrated lectures and providing material for written work, seminar discussion and linguistic analysis. Each film is part of a larger package including a handbook containing background information and ideas for follow-up work and a cassette tape of interviews in French used in the film, but only the first two films are available at present.

Each of these first two films took about two years to produce, cost about £2,000 (mainly drawn from Warwick University funds supplemented by outside grants) and involved a team of eight led by Richard Dyke from the Audio-



Long distances such as brooches and ashmole are being deflected through the combination of two types of scientific equipment, the X-ray recorders and P. K. S. Total X-ray Copoly Test Spectrometer, demonstrated here.

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Cross-channel language studies on film

The scope for audio-visual material in language studies has increased tremendously in recent years with an appreciation of how the dynamics of language relate to social structures and institutions which provide valid materials for study in addition to those traditionally associated with literary criticism.

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Visual Centre and Nicholas Hewitt from the department of French studies, joined by Philip Britton from the Law department to produce *The Heavy Affair*, and supported by colleagues from the Universities of London and Southampton. Some mixing, negative cutting and film processing were contracted out to several commercial companies.

No doubt the future of the enterprise on this scale will depend on the producers' success in marketing these first two films. In this respect the likely criteria for widespread use as a teaching aid will be the choice of subject, the analytical viewpoint, the quality of documentary material, the standard of filming and sound recording, and the ease of the skill in editing to cater for various levels of interest and ability.

Quiet Days in Vichy is a study of the spa town as an institution in modern France. It begins with an illustrated commentary in English on the 16 types of Vichy water and the various benefits attributed to each, how the water cure is organized at Vichy and how the town needs to adapt traditions to the conditions of France today. This is followed by several interviews in French with some Vichy officials and those administering or seeking the cure.

The commentary highlights two issues: one one assume that water cures are unscientific if the French Government intends to expand spa treatment, and is the role of Vichy to be a museum of the nineteenth century or a thriving town in modern France? No doubt important issues to the townsfolk and the 30,000 who visit Vichy each year, but are they burning issues for France as a whole or for British students of French society and history? Does the age now deserve a place in a course of the new aspects of contemporary France?

The focus of the commentary is parochial rather than national, defending the existence of Vichy as worthwhile in itself. Such control of the town since Henry IV, at pre-

ceding enough material to understand the official verdict. In these students are tempted to attribute justice to the French system in particular it might be helpful if the accompanying handbook provided comparative material on say British and American practice.

The film as a whole is of an order of considerable interest to students of French social and institutional structures, though being geared to a particular case rather than to the general system, it requires considerable background study. From the linguistic point of view students and staff colleagues who watched the film will be impressed that some material would be difficult for first-year university students to comprehend and that both films would enable students to time into the language better if the French content were increased and the English commentary reduced.

This bold venture by the University of Warwick may help to fill a need for audio-visual material in French studies if it makes more available the demand for such material in higher educational institutions. From this point of view *The Heavy Affair* is of wider interest than *Quiet Days in Vichy*.

It is to be hoped that future subjects might include elections, industrial organization, the role of the Catholic church, the press, or schools and universities in France. One awaits plans for the rest of the series with considerable interest in view of the importance of this kind of approach to language studies.

Having briefly described the system, the English commentary presents the scenario at Brissy with emphasis on the social implications of a case in which the victim was a miner's daughter and the chief suspect a wealthy notary. The affair became controversial in France when the prosecutor, Henri Poedel, was dismissed from the case and the notary, Pierre Leroy, was subsequently released without anyone ever being convicted of the murder.

Details of the affair are fascinating and the commentary gives the distinct impression of a miscarriage of justice without perhaps

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Neville Waites

Quiet Days in Vichy 1976, 16mm colour film, 37½ min, plus handbook and tape.
The Heavy Affair 1977, 16mm colour film, 35 min, both produced by Richard Dyke, Audio Visual Centre, Warwick University.
The author is in the department of French studies at Reading University.

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Two-year contract: (a) to survey courses in UK higher education where service is integrated with study; (b) to explore selected examples in depth, with view to published study encouraging wider participation.

Successful applicants will also supervise research students working for the University of Wales Degree of Diploma in Librarianship or the Fellowship of the Library Association. Staff are also encouraged to pursue their own research interests.

Overseas

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Mr. N. Diskontoglou Ministry of National Education and Religion 15 Metropoleon Street 4th Floor, Office No. 407 Athens, Greece Telephone No. 82 25 163

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